DODGE'S GEOGRAPHY OF MISSOURI

GREENWOOD
MARBUT

Rand McNally & Co.

DODGE'S GEOGRAPHY OF MISSOURI

By

J. M. GREENWOOD

Superintendent of Schools, Kansas City, Missouri

and

C. F. MARBUT

Professor of Geology and Mineralogy, the University of Missouri

PART I

MISSOURI AS A WHOLE

PART II

THE GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF CITIES

CHICAGO NEW YORK LONDON

RAND, McNALLY & COMPANY

Dodge's Geographical Series

By RICHARD ELWOOD DODGE

Professor of Geography, Teachers College, Columbia University, New York City

Dodge's Two-Book Series of Geography

DODGE'S ELEMENTARY GEOGRAPHY . . . $ .65

Special Method: Causal Relations treated by induction. Reasoning from consequences to causes.

PART I—HOME GEOGRAPHY

Central Thought: The relation of the individual pupil to all parts of his country, showing the interdependence of people commercially and industrially

PART II—WORLD RELATIONS AND THE CONTINENTS

Central Thought: The relations of the individual pupil to the world as a whole, showing the interdependence of nations commercially and industrially, and placing special emphasis on the lives and occupations of the people.

DODGE'S ADVANCED GEOGRAPHY $1.20

Special Method Causal Relations treated by deduction. Reasoning from causes to consequences.

PART I—THE PRINCIPLES OF GEOGRAPHY

Central Thought: The dependence of life and industry on physical environment

PART II—COMPARATIVE GEOGRAPHY OF THE CONTINENTS

Central Thought: Commerce and industry as well as political divisions the outgrowth of physical conditions, the reasons therefor, and comparisons of these and other points in the various countries.

Dodge's Geography by Grades

Book One. HOME GEOGRAPHY AND WORLD RELATIONS . . . . . $ .35

PART I—HOME GEOGRAPHY

Central Thought: The relation of the individual pupil to all parts of his country, showing the interdependence of people commercially and industrially.

PART II—WORLD RELATIONS

Central Thought: The relation of the individual pupil to the world as a whole, showing the interdependence of nations commercially and industrially.

Book Two. ELEMENTS OF CONTINENTAL GEOGRAPHY . . . . . $ .50

Special emphasis on the lives and occupations of people.

Special Method Books One and Two: Causal Relations treated by induction. Reasoning from consequences to causes.

Book Three. PRINCIPLES OF GEOGRAPHY AND NORTH AMERICA . . . . $ .75

Central Thought: The dependence of life and industry on physical environment.

Book Four. COMPARATIVE GEOGRAPHY OF THE CONTINENTS . . . . . $ .70

Central Thought: Commerce and industry as well as political divisions the outgrowth of physical conditions, the reasons therefor, and comparisons of these and other points in the various countries.

Special Method Books Three and Four: Causal Relations treated by deduction Reasoning from causes to consequences.

GENERAL CRITICS FOR BOTH SERIES

J. PAUL GOODE, Assistant Professor of Geography, the University of Chicago, and
ELLEN C. SEMPLE, author of "American History and Its Geographic Conditions," Louisville, Ky.

SPECIAL CRITICS FOR THE ELEMENTARY GEOGRAPHY AND BOOKS I. AND II. BY GRADES

AMY SCHÜSSLER Principal of Speyer School, Teachers College, New York, and
ANNA F. STONE, Principal of Grammar School No. 10, Binghamton, N. Y.

SPECIAL CRITICS FOR THE ADVANCED GEOGRAPHY AND BOOKS III. AND IV. BY GRADES

ELIZABETH SMITH, Department of Geography, the Chicago Normal School, and
CAROLINE W. HOTCHKISS, Seventh Grade, Horace Mann School, Teachers College, New York.

The Rand-McNally Press
Chicago

THE INTRODUCTION

HOME Geography is usually the first work to be taken up in any study of geography because beginning students need to know first the geography of the locality in which they live, in which they are most interested, and with which they are most familiar from personal experience. The results gained from a study of the region they can see gives them the ability to understand remote regions that can only be pictured or described to them. Because our own home locality is of most interest to us is also a reason why we need to know it better than we need to know any other region of the world. Hence at some time during the school course it is most valuable to make a careful study of the state or group of states in which we live that we may have a better understanding of the geography about us than we can get from the necessarily brief accounts given in a text-book of geography.

In a text-book of geography we study the relation of one state or group of states to the whole country of which our home region is a part, and our commercial relations to the world as a whole. It follows that in such a treatment the characteristics that distinguish our own home regions must largely be lost to sight in the consideration of the great features that distinguish the country as a whole.

In a special text-book devoted to one state or group of states we can learn more about our own region, its important surface features, its climate, the occupations of its people, its products, its local commerce, its history, its chief cities, and many other features of great interest to us. Hence we need to make a special study of our home locality after we have studied the larger region of which it is an important part. A local geography is not only valuable for study in school that we may know well the region about us, but it is valuable also as a reference volume to which we can refer for facts about our own state in our homes whenever in our reading or conversation some question arises concerning our own state which needs to be answered at once.

In this text-book the surface features, the climate, the soil and other natural resources which determine the occupations of the people are studied first because they are the large features which determine the distribution and success of industries. One of the great lessons the student learns in geography is Man's absolute dependence upon Nature for his existence. In Missouri, as in other regions, topography and climate pointed out the path of development that communities must follow in order to make sure their existence within its borders. In the pages that follow, the student finds traced the fundamental conditions that have moulded Missouri life. After these come the historical events that are landmarks in the growth of the state, and then the study of the industrial and commercial features is taken up. To these, which explain the reasons for the development and growth of the larger cities, and which show us why our own region is important to the country as a whole, careful attention has been given.

Certain facts like the distribution and character of educational institutions, the distribution of congressional districts, and the form of government in the region are included, because our knowledge of our own locality would be incomplete without them. These fittingly illustrate the political unity that binds together the interests of all the individuals who form the body-politic which we call the state.

That this book may prove especially valuable as a reference work which may properly be made a part of the family library for constant consultation on many points, carefully prepared diagrams, tables of statistics, and references to further reading have been included.

RICHARD ELWOOD DODGE.

THE TABLE OF CONTENTS

A LIST OF THE MAPS AND DIAGRAMS

A LIST OF THE ILLUSTRATIONS

TROUT GLEN, HA HA TONKA LAKE.

THE GEOGRAPHY OF MISSOURI

By J. M. Greenwood, *Superintendent of Schools of Kansas City, Mo.*, and C. F. Marbut, *Professor of Geology and Mineralogy, the University of Missouri.*

I. MISSOURI AS A WHOLE

Location. Missouri, one of the chief states of the Mississippi Basin group, owes its advancement largely to its position near the geographical center of the United States and of the Mississippi Basin. (Adv. Geog. Fig. 192.) Along the eastern border flows the largest river of the United States, while the second river in size flows directly across the state. These rivers, with their tributary streams, make up great stretches of natural highways that early attracted the traffic out of which grew naturally the settlement and development of the region. Beneath the soil of Missouri vast stores of mineral wealth, upon the hills and lowlands great tracts of woodland, and within the valleys and plains hundreds of square miles of fertile farming lands afforded boundless industrial opportunities for the people.

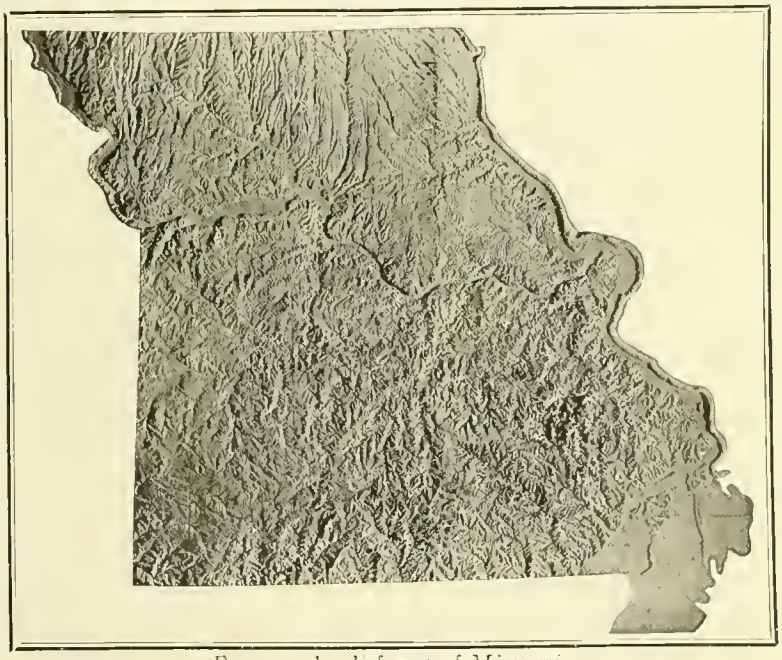


Fig. 1. *A relief map of Missouri.*

Size. Missouri has an extreme length from north to south of 328 miles, and a breadth varying from 305 miles to 208 miles. This gives the state a total area of 69,415 square miles, of which 650 square miles are water surface. The state boundary, as a whole, is about 1,400 miles in length. Of this mileage the land boundaries make up about 665 miles and the boundaries in rivers the remainder, or about 770 miles. (Fig. 3.)

Surface. The surface of Missouri presents great variety. The state lies in the center of the Mississippi Basin, one of the largest

Fig. 2. *The famous Arcadia Valley and the St. François Mountains A characteristic view in the Ozark region.*

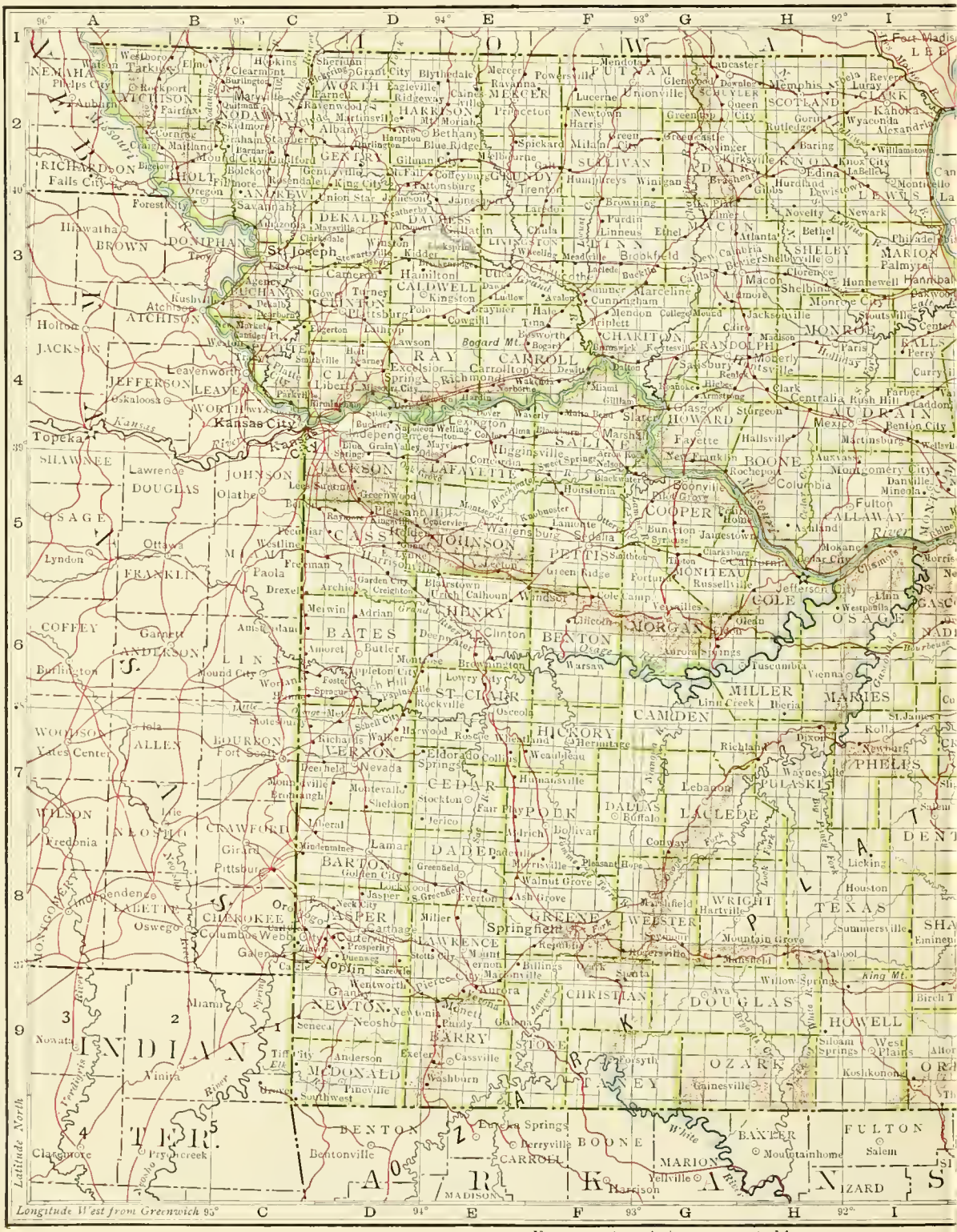
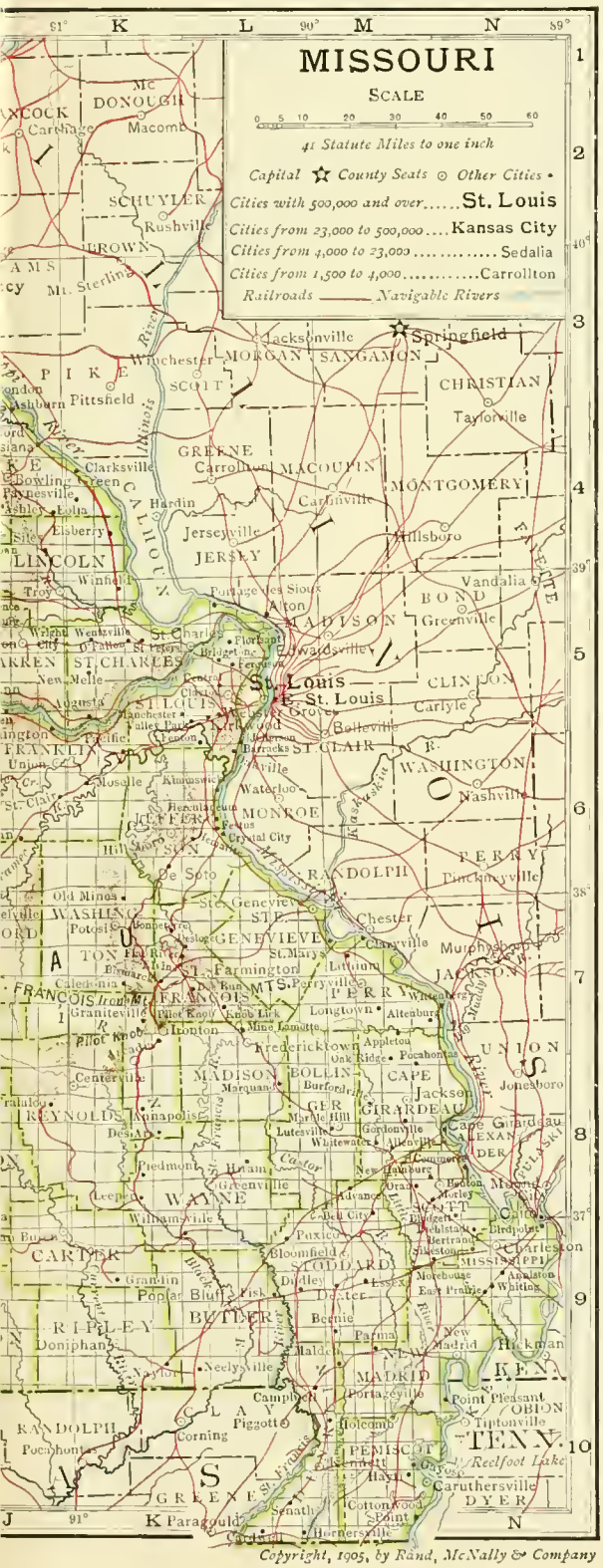


FIG. 3. *A political map of Missouri.*



and most fertile valleys in the temperate regions of the world. With the exception of the Ozark region (Fig. 2), this vast area, reaching more than 1,500 miles from north to south and nearly the same distance from east to west, slopes gradually from its outer rim toward the Mississippi River and the Gulf of Mexico. The section of Missouri north of the great river which crosses the state has an altitude of about 1,100 feet in the northwest and along the Iowa line to the main divide of the Mississippi and Missouri rivers. The incline from there is gradual to the Mississippi and at the northern line is 500 feet, while the mouth of the Missouri is 413 feet above sea level. (Fig. 4.) This section of the state embraces an area of 23,600 square miles. It is gently rolling, contains beautiful prairies, many streams, and wide stretches of surpassingly fertile bottom land.

Southern Missouri is in marked contrast, much of it being an elevated plateau, heavily forested, the greatest height of which varies from 1,300 to 1,800 feet. This plateau reaches its extreme altitude near the southern boundary, and the whole region, an area about 42,000 square miles in extent, abounds in fine forests and is diversified by many beautiful streams, most of which empty into the Missouri. (Fig. 5.) The highest elevations in Missouri are Taum Sauk Mountain in Iron County and the Cedar Gap Plateau in Wright County. In the extreme southeastern section of the state is a lowland region embracing an area of about 3,000 square miles. (Fig. 4.)

The *Ozark* region is the hilly part of the state. It consists of three divisions—the Ozark Plateau, the Ozark Border, and the St. François Mountains. None of the hills, however, is high enough to deserve the name of mountain, the highest elevations being only about 1,800 feet above sea level and only 600 or 700 feet above the country surrounding them. (Figs. 2, 3, and 4.)

The Ozark Plateau, often called the Ozark Mountains, occupies the greater part of the Ozark region. (Fig. 2.) This is not and never has been a mountain region. It is merely a low plateau with valleys cut into it. Its height varies from 1,000

to 1,600 feet above sea level, but variations in level do not take place rapidly.

The Ozark Border is merely the sloping belt between the Ozark Plateau and the lower lying prairie region. Here the country is lower, the valleys wider and more shallow than in the Plateau region. (Fig. 4.)

The St. François Mountains, the highest elevations in Missouri, consist of a great many rather high, rounded, or oval-shaped hills all underlaid by granite rocks. (Figs. 2 and 3.) They are not so high as they once were, and we call them mountains because once they were mountains.

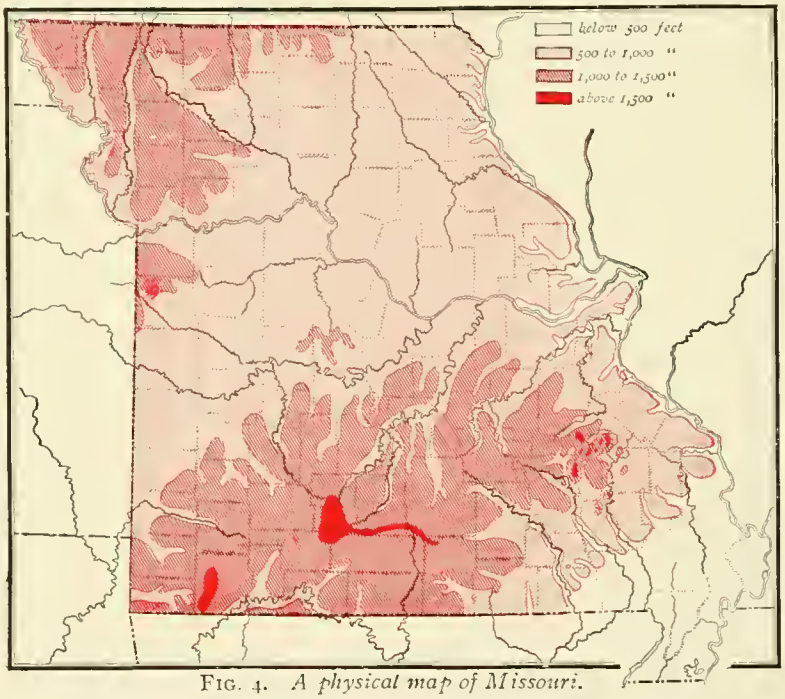


FIG. 4. *A physical map of Missouri.*

The prairie region in Missouri has two main subdivisions—a low easterly one and a higher westerly one. The easterly one includes the largest area of smooth land in the state. Its elevation varies from 750 to 950 feet above sea level. Its valleys are all shallow and in many places they are very wide.

The western part of the prairie region varies in elevation from 950 to about 1,150 feet above sea level. Its valleys, as a whole, are deeper and narrower than those in the eastern part. In the extreme northwestern corner of the state is a small area with wider valleys but with the upland of about the same height. (Figs. 4 and 19.)

The lowlands occupying the southeastern corner of the state consist mostly of low river-bottom land. Running down the middle of this lowland is a long, rather narrow ridge which lies about 500 feet above the sea level, while the bottom lands are usually less than 300 feet above sea level. (Figs. 1 and 4.)

Drainage. The entire eastern boundary of Missouri is washed by the waters of the Mississippi, which, because of its many windings, gives the state an eastern water front of 560 miles. The Missouri (Fig. 6), second only to the Mississippi in importance, forms the boundary along the upper part of the western side of the state, from the first point of contact to Kansas City, a distance of 208 miles, where it enters Missouri. Thence it crosses the entire state, flowing southeast 430 miles to join the Mississippi, which it enters a few miles above St. Louis. The part of the state north of the Missouri River is drained by many rivers and their tributary streams, some of which flow into the Missouri and some into the Mississippi. The principal rivers flowing into the Missouri are the Chariton, Grand, Platte, and the Nodaway. Those flowing into the Mississippi are the Fox, Salt, Fabius, and Cuivre. The streams of south Missouri flow into the Missouri, the Mississippi, and the Arkansas rivers. Those flowing into the Missouri are the La Mine Moreau, Osage, and Gasconade. The two

last named streams have many large tributaries which drain a wide area of territory. The streams flowing into the Mississippi are the Meramec and the St. Francis. Those flowing into the Arkansas River are White River, with a great many large tributaries, and Spring River. Innumerable small streams, often having their origin in the fine springs with which the country abounds, diversify the surface of the whole state. Six hundred and sixty miles of the rivers bordering Missouri are navigable. This, added to the length of the Missouri River within the state, but excluding a number of smaller streams that are navigable for short distances, gives Missouri more than 1,000 miles of navigable waterways. (Figs. 1 and 3.)

FIG. 5. *In a forest of the Ozark region. The forests of the Ozark Plateau consist in large part of valuable hardwoods. Notice the absence of undergrowth, a characteristic of these forests.*

The Rocks of Missouri. The surface of Missouri is made up of two kinds of material or rocks. One is composed of loose material, such as clay, sand, and gravel, and is called *mantle* rock. (Fig. 7.) The other kind is hard and compact and often occurs in layers, such as sandstone, limestone, and granite, and this we call *bed* rock. (Figs. 9, 10, and 11.) Everywhere the bed rock underlies the mantle rock and nearly everywhere the mantle rock covers the bed rock. The bed rock can be seen only on steep slopes and in a few other places where the mantle rock has been washed away. (Fig. 8.)

The mantle rock in north Missouri was brought here during the glacial period by the great ice sheet and spread over the top of the bed rock. (Adv. Geog. Fig. 180.) Usually it is thick, especially in the central part of this section, where the bed rock is rarely seen except in the deepest hollows. Northeast it is thinner and the bed rock may be seen in almost any creek bed. In south Missouri the mantle rock is thinner than in north Missouri. It was formed here where we find it by the decay of the exposed portion of the bed rock which may be found at varying depths beneath the surface. The mantle rock of north Missouri everywhere is a clay. Along

FIG. 6. *Revetment work in progress on a bend of the Missouri River. Here the action of the water is wearing away and destroying the banks. To prevent this, mats woven of willows are being sunk along shore on which rocks will be spread, forming a shield and protecting the banks.*

the Missouri River, especially in the western part of the state, it is brownish in color and is called *loess*. This is one of the most fertile sections of the state.

There are a great many kinds of bed rocks in the world, but many of these are much alike, so we can arrange them all in a small number of groups. While the rocks of several separate groups appear in different places in the state, those of the same group occur together. Dividing the whole state according to the kind of underlying bed rock, we have four distinct regions or areas. These regions may be called the granite area, the limestone area, the shale area, and the sand-clay area. Since the bed rock determines, to a considerable extent, the elevation, shape, soil, mineral deposits, healthfulness, and prosperity of the country, it will be well to know where these regions are.

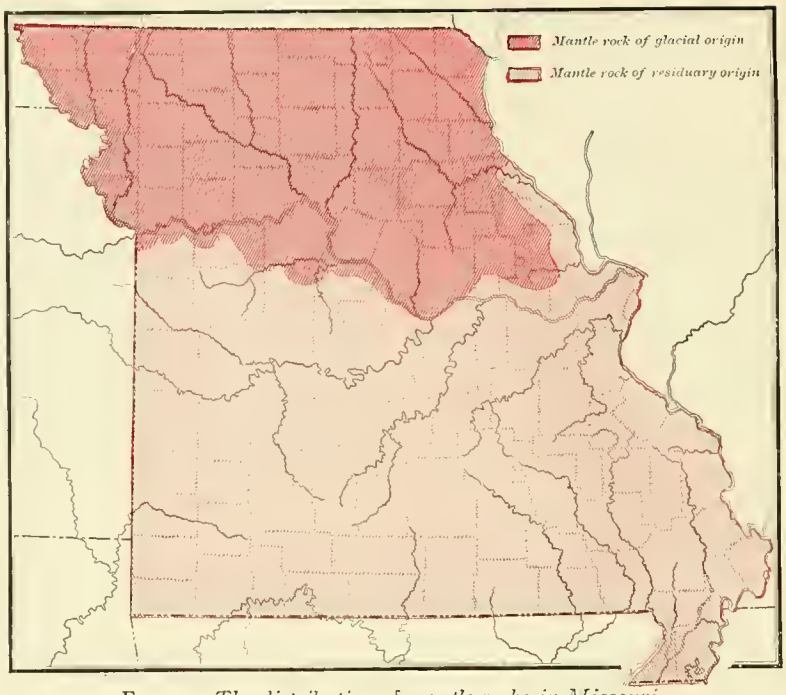


FIG. 7 *The distribution of mantle rocks in Missouri.*

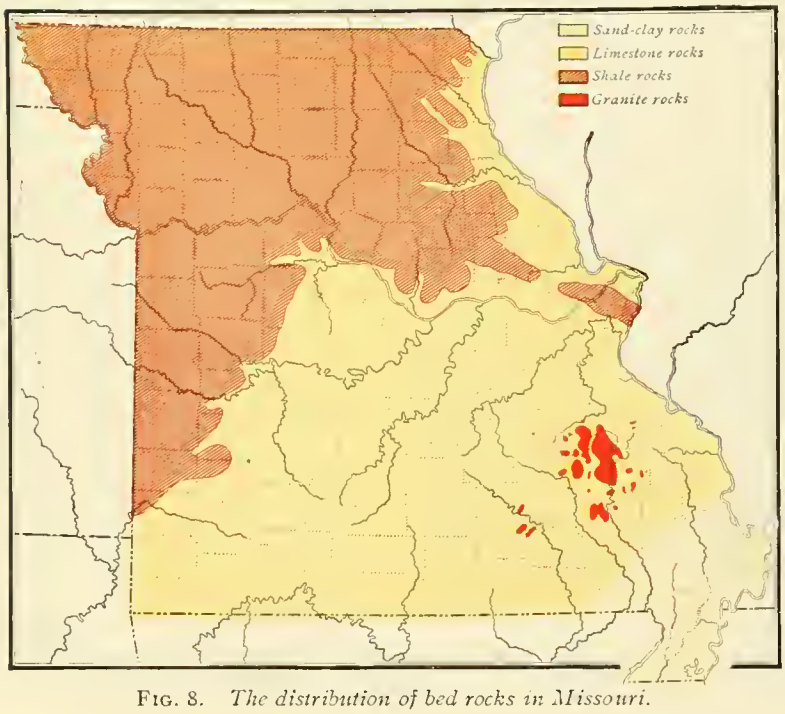


FIG. 8. *The distribution of bed rocks in Missouri.*

The *granite* area lies in the southeastern part of the state. It is not a continuous area, the rocks being found in patches. There are, however, a great many of these patches, the largest of them occurring in St. François, Iron, and Madison counties. These granite rocks, all hard, crystalline, and usually somewhat pinkish in color, are the strongest as well as the oldest rocks in the state. (Figs. 8 and 9.) They are the rocks that underlie the hills around Iron Mountain, Pilot Knob, and Ironton. Many beautiful monuments are made of granite that is quarried in this region and large quantities of building

stone, paving blocks, and of crushed stone are shipped from this locality to St. Louis and to other cities.

FIG. 9. *In the granite area of the Ozark region. The underlying bed rock of these forested hills is all granite. Across the steeply rising face of the hills, where exposure has worn away the covering of mantle rock, the granite is plainly visible.*

The *limestone* area underlies a large portion of the state, surrounding completely the area underlaid by the granite group. With the latter, it forms the area known as the Ozark region. These rocks underlie a considerable portion of northeastern Missouri, but they are buried so deeply beneath a thick layer of clay that they can be seen only along the larger creeks and in a belt that extends northwestward and southeastward through Pike and Lincoln counties. (Figs. 8 and 10.)

Within this region, with the exception of the granite rocks, limestones predominate everywhere. They may be seen in almost every creek bluff. They contain a large amount of flint which does not decompose readily, and hence is left as loose rocks in the soil.

In some places in this region, particularly in Dent County, there are a few thin beds of sandstone, which, in places, make the soil rather sandy. These rocks are unimportant, however, when compared with the limestones. The limestones are not all alike. Some of them are very coarse-grained and crystalline, some are fine-grained and non-crystalline, while others are fine-grained and crystalline. Some are in thick, heavy beds, while others are in thin beds. In some places, small in area, they contain little flint, while in others they are very flinty.

FIG. 10. *A steep bluff on the Missouri River. Note how the limestone bed rock has been brought into view by the washing away of the loose mantle rock.*

The *shale* area includes most of northern Missouri and the northern part of south Missouri. All that part of the state lying north and west of the Ozark region is underlaid chiefly by shale, with some beds of limestone. Shale is a soft clay-like or sandy rock lying in very thin beds. When exposed in a steep bank it soon crumbles into clay or sandy clay. It may be seen in the creek bluffs in many places. (Fig. 8.)

The country underlaid by these rocks is covered with a somewhat thicker layer of soil except along the creek bluffs. The

rocks, therefore, are not seen often. If, however, one of the larger creeks of the region be followed for a few miles a bank probably will be found where the rocks are exposed.

The *sand-clay* area underlies the region in the southeastern part of the state. In most of this locality no strong rock is found until a depth of considerable extent is reached, often several hundred feet. (Figs. 8 and 11.)

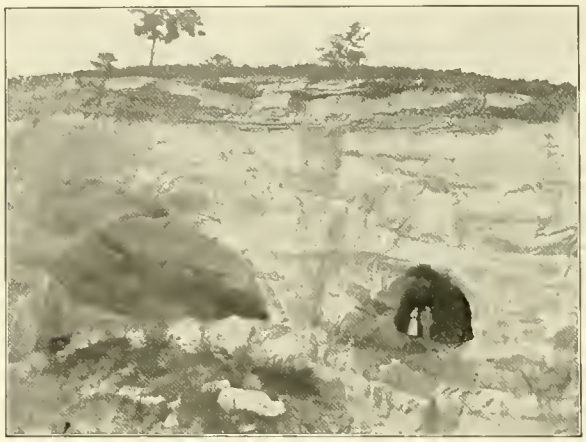


FIG 11. *Sand rock hills near Pacific. This rock crumbles rapidly and these hills yield annually immense quantities of valuable white sand used in the making of glass and in many other industries.*

Climate. Missouri lies near the middle of the north temperate belt, neither in the extreme south of the belt nor in the extreme north, and far enough removed from the ocean to have a continental climate; that is, a climate subject to sudden and great changes of temperature.

The prevailing winds are from the west or southwest. On account of Missouri's position with respect to the Gulf of Mexico, winds coming to the state from the south and east are warm and moist and cause either cloudy weather or rain. Westerly and northerly winds bring dry, cool, clear weather with invigorating air. (Adv Geog. Figs. 90 and 92.)

The annual rainfall of Missouri averages about thirty-eight inches. It is greatest in the south, where it reaches an average of about forty-six inches, and least in the northwestern corner where it averages less than thirty-five inches. (Figs. 12 and 13.) This rainfall is evenly distributed throughout the year, the greater amount occurring in the spring and summer months. (Fig. 14.)

The mean annual temperature of the state is 54 degrees. The average for January is 30 degrees and that for July is 77 degrees. (Fig. 14 and Adv. Geog. Figs. 82 and 84.)

Animal Life. The first settlers that came to Missouri found many wild animals, but civilization has exterminated much of the game. In the southern part of the state may yet be found a few Virginia deer and an occasional black bear or a colony of beavers. Throughout the state the wildcat and panther have disappeared, but the fox, raccoon, opossum, squirrel, rabbit, and woodchuck are still common. Many birds stop in their migrations, and geese and ducks are numerous in season. The wild turkey, pheasant, and prairie chicken, formerly plentiful, are now seldom seen except in remote and thinly settled districts. The waters of Missouri contain many fish, and large quantities are taken yearly The Mississippi River

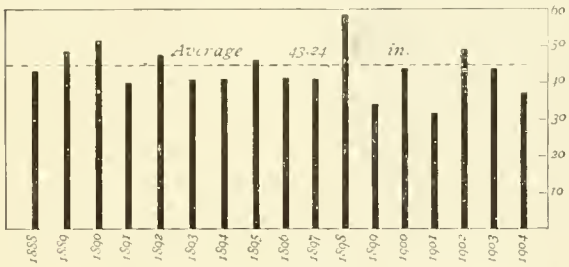


FIG 12. *The annual rainfall at Springfield, Mo. from 1888 to 1904.*

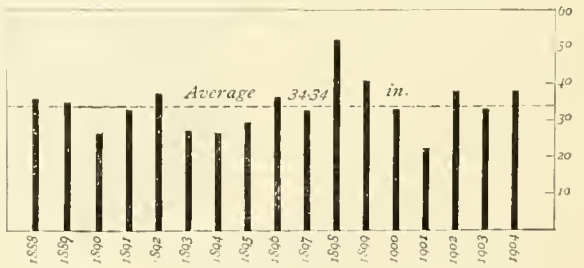


FIG. 13. *The annual rainfall at Keokuk, Ia., from 1888 to 1904*

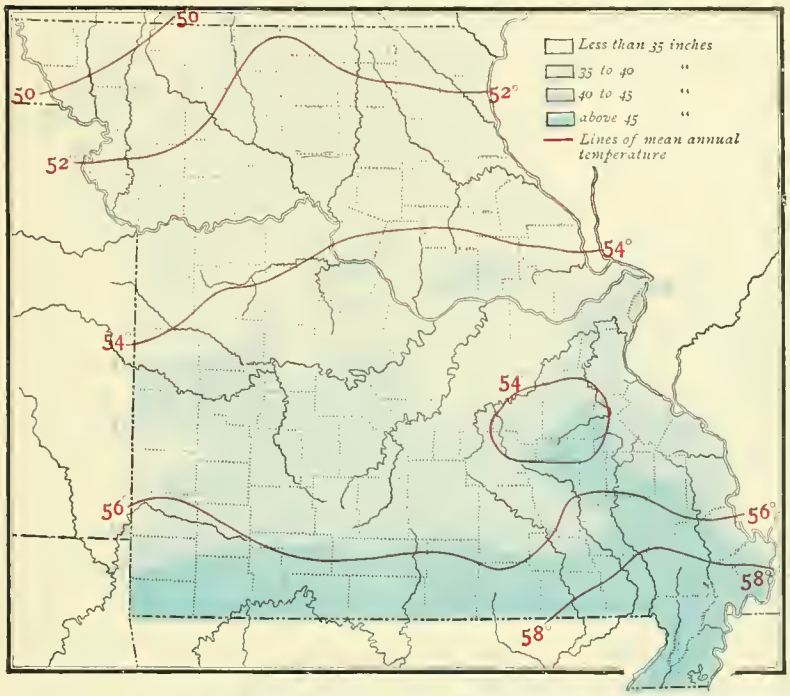


FIG. 14. *The mean annual rainfall and temperature of Missouri.*

is the chief fishing ground, but the Missouri and St. Francis rivers also afford good fishing. Under the State Fish Commission the industry is extending rapidly. The mussel fisheries also are important, about 2,000,000 pounds of shells being taken each year which are used in the making of pearl buttons.

Native Peoples. The first accounts furnished by the fur traders and missionaries who visited this region tell of the Indians living in the country of the Mississippi Valley. The tribes, known chiefly as the Missouri, Kansas or Kaw, and Osage, were members of the great Siouan family.

History. The first white men to report the Mississippi River were the remnants of De Soto's expedition, who in 1541 crossed to its western shore in their wanderings. In 1673 Père Marquette, with Louis Joliet and five men, embarked at Green Bay, Wis., reached the Mississippi, and descended to the mouth of the Arkansas. In 1681 La Salle passed down the Illinois into the Mississippi, which he followed to its mouth, and in the name of the French king took possession of the Mississippi and all land drained by that river and its tributaries.

Early in the next century the French sent out an expedition to search for mines in the Mississippi Valley. The lead deposits at Mine la Motte were discovered in 1719. The first settlers were French fur traders who founded Ste. Genevieve, Carondelet, and St. Louis. Ste. Genevieve claims the distinction of being the oldest settlement

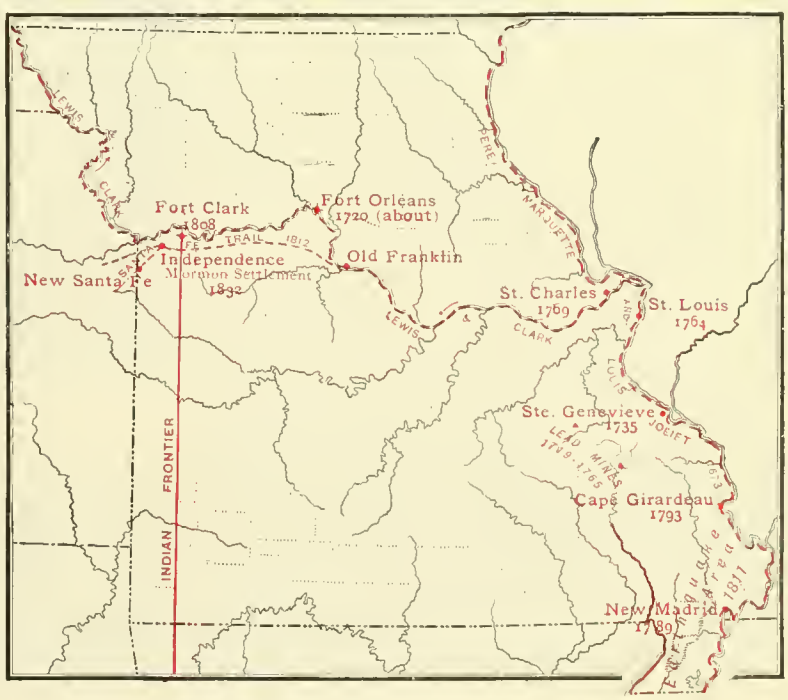


FIG. 15. *The earliest explorations and settlements in Missouri.*

in the state, dating its founding from 1735. (Fig. 15.) France, having been defeated in war, ceded its territory east of the Mississippi to Great Britain in 1763, while the vast area west of the river was given to Spain. The first settlers in St. Louis were mostly French subjects, who, disliking the British, removed to that point from Illinois after the treaty of 1763.

From the original painting by Boyle now, 1905, in the possession of the Missouri Historical Society, St. Louis, Mo.

FIG 16. *Thomas Hart Benton, the most distinguished Missourian in the days of Jackson.*

In 1795 Daniel Boone led a band of Kentuckians across the Mississippi River and made a settlement near the Missouri in what is now St. Charles County. A steady stream of settlers poured in from Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia, and other southeastern states, so that when Louisiana was purchased the population consisted largely of Americans.

Spanish rule ended in 1800, when domination again passed to France by the treaty of St. Ildefonso, and in April, 1803, the United States purchased from France all the territory of Louisiana for the sum of $15,000,000.

March 10, 1804, the United States took formal possession of the new domain, which was divided into the Territory of Orleans and the District of Louisiana. The population of the latter, which was erected into the Territory of Louisiana in 1805, was about 10,000. Immigration followed the Louisiana Purchase, settlements spreading along each side of the Missouri River and up the Mississippi. In 1810 the population was 20,845. In 1812 the Territory of Louisiana became the Territory of Missouri. Progress was rapid and growth steady, so that in 1818 Missouri applied for admission into the Union. Then followed a struggle over slavery, and after two years Congress passed the "Missouri Compromise" bill, by which Missouri was admitted into the Union as a slave state, August 10, 1821. The population was more than 60,000. For many years the area that remained after the formation of the state continued to bear the name Missouri Territory. In the meantime it was gradually reduced as new territories were formed out of it.

The first Governor of the state was Alexander McNair, and the first capital was St. Charles, which remained the seat of government until 1826, when it was removed to Jefferson City. The state acquired its present limits in 1837 by the addition of the small triangle northwest of the Missouri River, called the Platte Purchase.

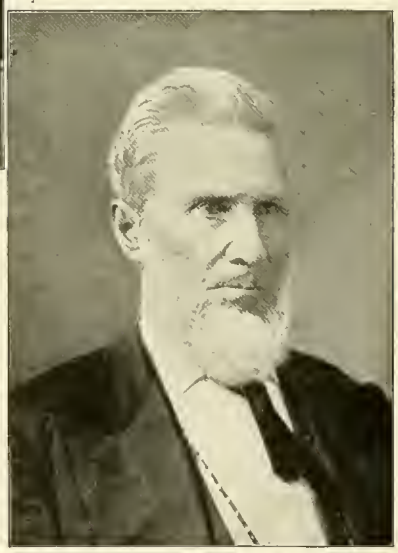


FIG 17. *Alexander Doniphan, leader of the famous brigade on the march to Mexico*

Settlers continued to come in from the territory immediately south of the Ohio and east of the Mississippi rivers. Travel was mainly along the rivers, but in 1825 commerce with Mexico was of enough importance for Congress to survey the route for the Santa Fe Trail. Senator Benton, who represented Missouri in Congress during this period of growth, was an ardent friend

of western interests and one of the earliest advocates of a transcontinental railroad to the Pacific. (Fig. 16.)

About 1845 German immigrants began to appear, and within a very few years great numbers arrived. Since 1875 many people from New England and likewise from other of the northern states have settled in Missouri.

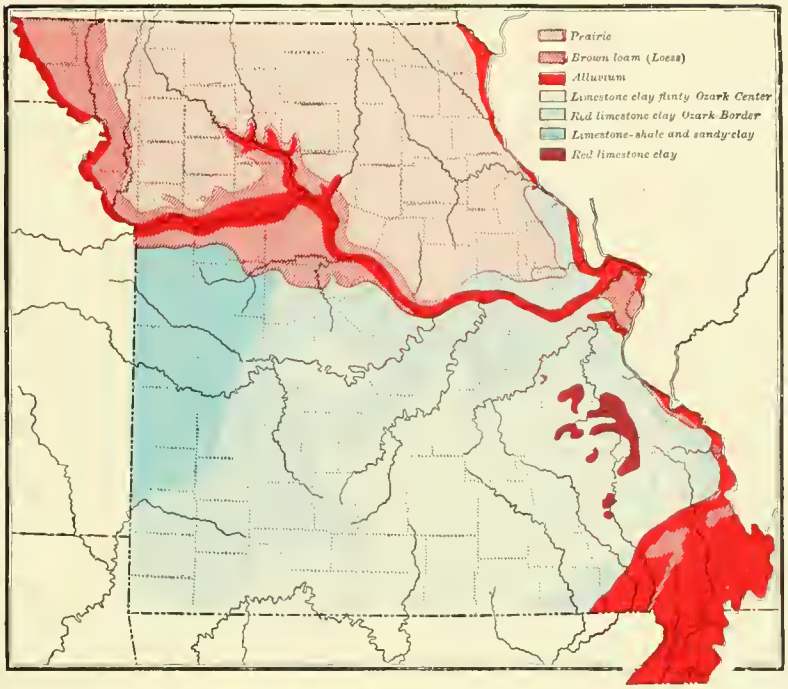


FIG. 18. *The distribution of soils in Missouri.*

The Mexican War. During 1846, in response to the call of Governor Edwards, volunteers assembled at Fort Leavenworth, and Alexander W. Doniphan was elected colonel. (Fig. 17.) They were joined by regular troops, and, all under the command of General Kearney, also a Missouri man, they marched in June for Santa Fe, a distance of 900 miles, which they reached in fifty days and captured without firing a gun. Hitherto this place had been too strong for the Texans. General Kearney soon set out for California, leaving Doniphan in command at Santa Fe, but the latter marched to Chihuahua, 900 miles distant, which place he took without serious opposition. The Missourians then returned home, having with a loss of less than fifty men prepared the way for the acquisition of New Mexico

Agriculture. Agriculture is Missouri's leading industry, the state's greatest and most lasting source of wealth being her fertile soil. The soils of Missouri are varied in character and in a general way are of four different kinds. (Fig. 18.) The soils of the Ozark region are reddish clays intermixed with gravel and loose stones. When the amount of stone and gravel is small cultivation of the soil is easy and good crops are produced.

The soil of all northern Missouri is a clay loam with a clay subsoil, both practically free from stones. It is black in color and extremely fertile. The land is rolling or gently undulating, making cultivation easy.

The soils of the western part of south Missouri are much like those of northern

FIG. 19 *A farm scene in the high, rolling prairie region of northwestern Missouri. The lands of this section are highly fertile and here are some of the largest stock farms in the state*

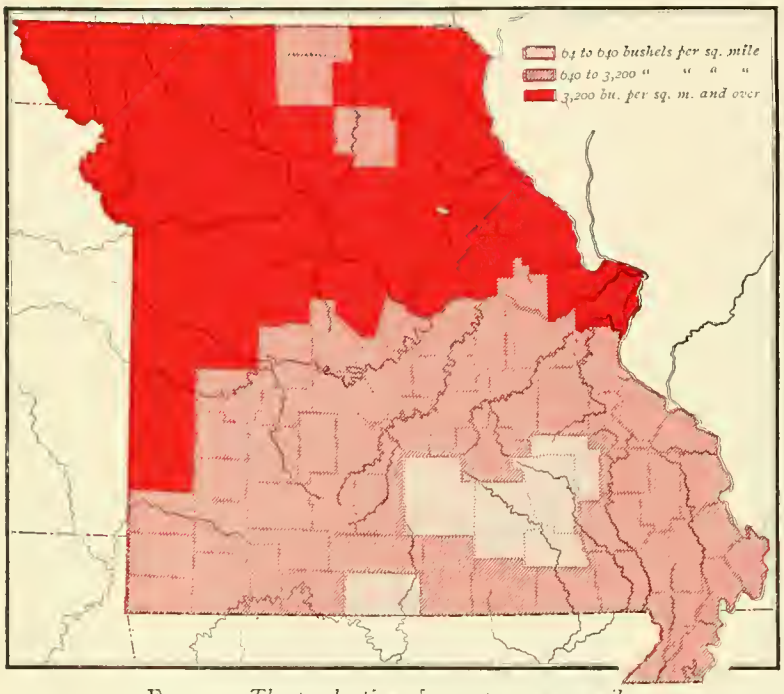


FIG. 20. *The production of corn per square mile.*

Missouri. The surface is, as a rule, even more nearly level than that of northern Missouri.

The soils of the southeastern lowlands are sandy in the eastern half and clayey in the western half of the region. They are very fertile, but the country being flat and its elevation low, a considerable portion of the region is still under timber.

Throughout the state all cereals flourish, but corn is by far the most valuable crop grown. Because of the extraordinary fertility of her soil and the favorable climate, one-tenth of all the corn produced in the United States is grown in Missouri. The value of her corn crop in 1903 was nearly $70,000,000; wheat, $15,000,000; oats, $5,500,000; hay, $31,690,000. (Figs. 20, 21, 23, and 25.) In 1900, 7,423,600 acres of farm lands were devoted to corn, an acreage exceeding three times that planted to any other crop and embracing more than one-half the area under all crops. The highest yields are in the Missouri River basin and in the lowlands of the southeast. Flax, rye, broomcorn, clover seed, grass seed, and barley are profitably grown. Potatoes are an important farm product, having a yearly value of more than $4,000,000, other vegetables yielding $5,500,000 annually. (Fig. 27.)

Horticulture. Missouri stands high among the foremost horticultural states of the Union. A soil unexcelled for fruit growing, and good water and drainage, as well as favorable atmospheric conditions, insure liberal returns. There is not a county

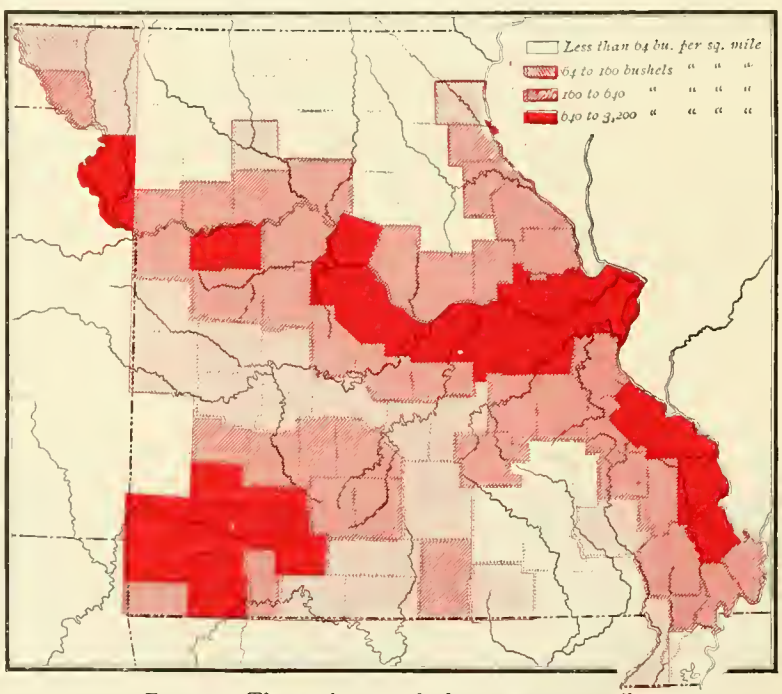


FIG. 21. *The production of wheat per square mile.*

FIG. 22. *An apple orchard in Lafayette County in bloom. Here, along the Missouri River where the loess soil is of extraordinary fertility, are some of the largest and most productive apple orchards in the state.*

in the state in which fruit cannot be successfully and profitably grown. The Ozark plateau and the *loess* region along the great rivers are especially adapted to orcharding, while southwest Missouri is famous for its small fruits. The state now has 25,000,000 apple trees, and her orchards and nurseries are among the largest in the world. (Figs. 22 and 69.) Missouri also ranks high as a grower of peaches, and her commercial orchards, some containing hundreds of thousands of trees, rank with the largest in the country. Ozark peaches are widely known for their superiority. (Fig. 24.) The total yield of apples in 1900 was about 6,500,000 bushels and of peaches 4,500,000 bushels. Of her berry crop 13,000,000 quarts of strawberries and 5,000,000 quarts of blackberries formed the largest items. Grapes are grown abundantly, especially on the hills. In 1900 the value of the fruit crop in Missouri was $4,000,000. (Fig. 26.) This sum has been increased enormously by the products of large areas under orchards and small fruits that have come into bearing since that time. The State Horticultural Society, for nearly a half century, has disseminated knowledge on fruit culture, and Missouri, at Mountain Grove, maintains the

FIG. 24. *Packing peaches for market, Koshkonong, Oregon County. Horticulture leads all industries in this county, which contains the largest peach orchard in the state, the number of trees exceeding 100,000.*

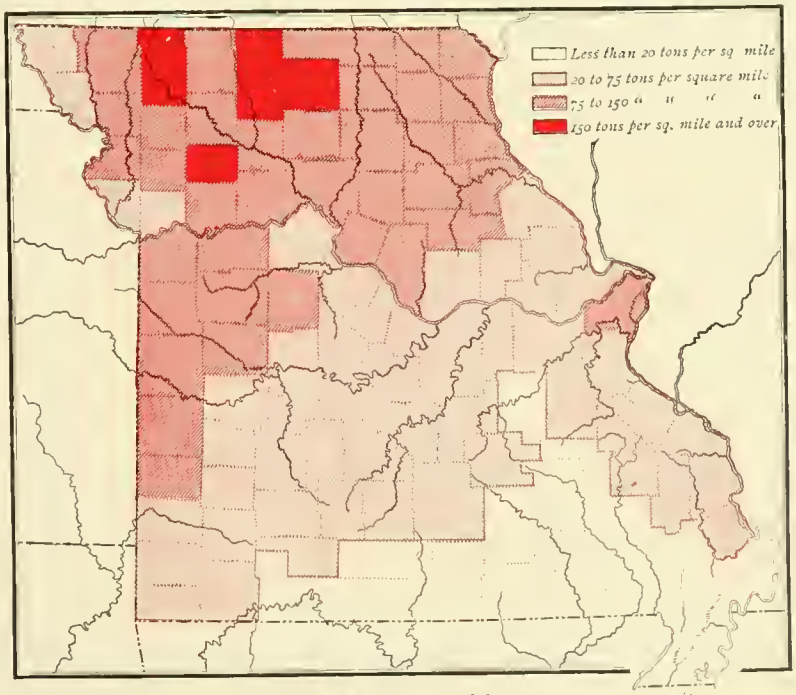


FIG. 23 *The production of hay and forage per square mile.*

only exclusive Fruit Experiment Station in the country.

Live Stock and Dairying. Missouri is one of the foremost live-stock states in the Union. This is due not only to her fertile, well watered pastures, the large quantities of grain and forage grown, and a highly favorable climate, but likewise to the fact that the state is surrounded on all sides by good markets for her surplus products. Exclusive of barns and other equipment, the live-stock interest was valued in 1903 at $200,000,000, the state being excelled only by Texas, Illinois, Iowa, and Kansas. Missouri stock is of high grade, and every important breed is represented in her herds. The great extent of well watered grazing lands and the large grain crops encourage alike the breeding of cattle, horses, and hogs. Missouri, with 3,060,000 cattle and more than 1,000,000 horses, stands among the leading cattle and horse states. (Figs. 29, 30, and 32.) It is surpassed only by Iowa and Illinois in the number of its hogs, of which there are in the state nearly 5,000,000. (Figs. 28 and 31.)

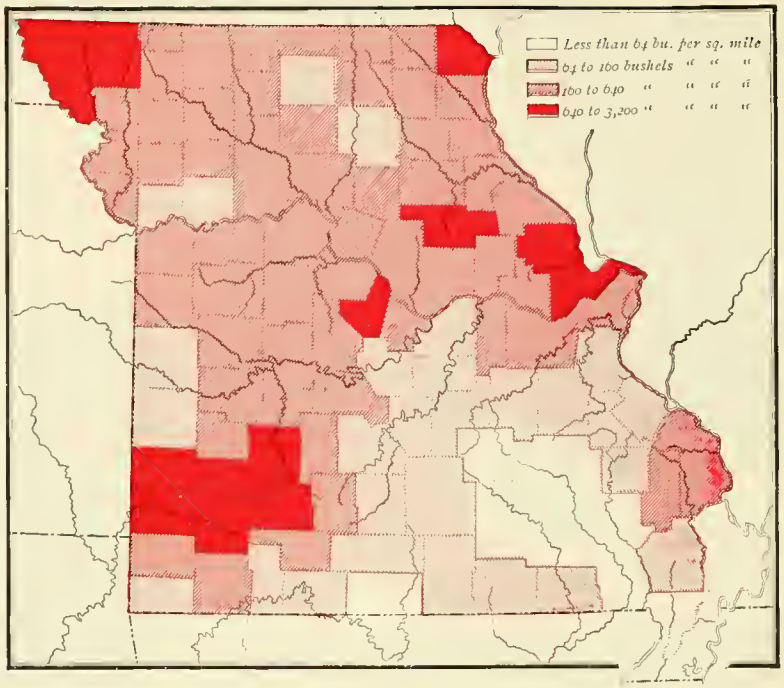


FIG. 25. *The production of oats per square mile.*

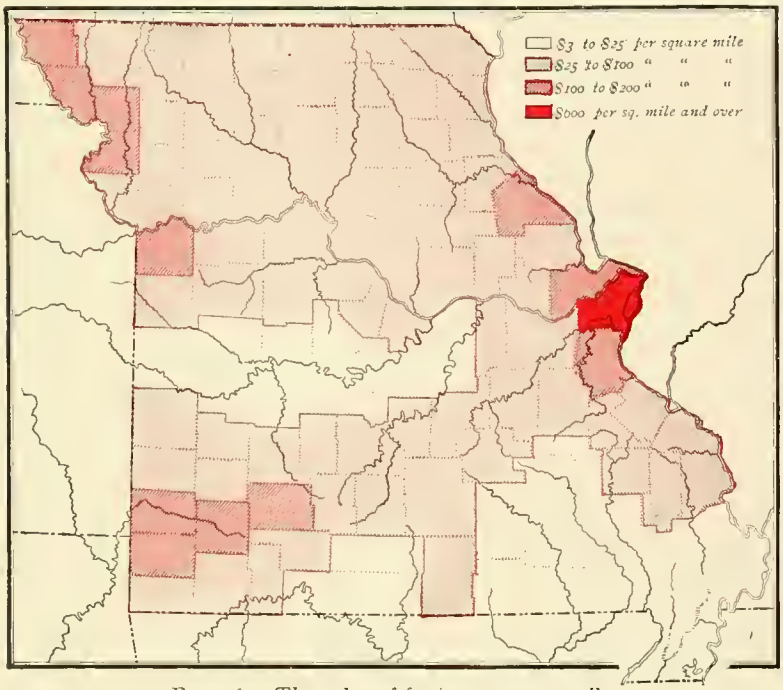


FIG. 26. *The value of fruit per square mile.*

Mules that are widely known for their superiority are bred largely for shipment and Texas alone rivals Missouri in numbers. (Fig. 29.) There are to-day, 1905, about one million sheep in the state. In Missouri the breeding of Angora goats has attracted considerable attention and the industry has been successfully established in a number of localities. (Fig. 33.) With a total of 157,472, Missouri has more live-stock farms than any other state in

the Union. The average annual yield from these farms is $6.86 per acre, while the average for the whole United States is but $5.12 per acre.

Dairying is one of the most lucrative divisions of the live-stock industry. There are in the state more than 750,000 dairy cows which yield annually nearly 260,000,000 gallons of milk, the total value of the dairy products being about $15,000,000. The Missouri State Dairy Association and the dairy work done at the State Agricultural College have aided greatly in the development of the industry. Plants yielding food for the honeybee abound, and Missouri, with an annual product of more than 3,000,000 pounds of honey, ranks third in production.

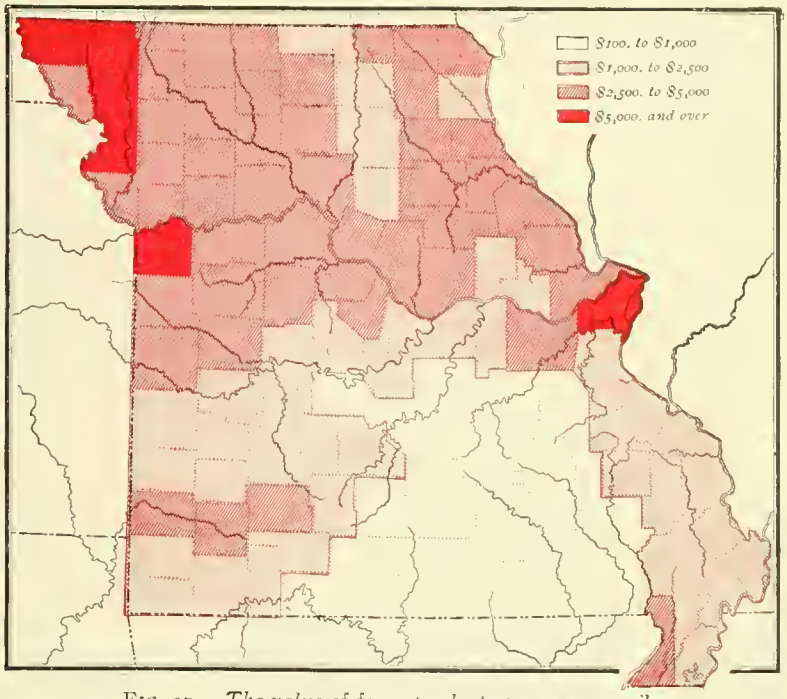


FIG. 27. *The value of farm products per square mile.*

Poultry Raising. Where natural conditions are so favorable and grain production so large poultry is sure to flourish. Hence this is an important and rapidly growing industry, and one in which Missouri leads the country. There are in the state between fifteen and twenty million chickens, at least 500,000 turkeys, as many geese, and 300,000 ducks. The value of the poultry products for the year is about $18,000,000. (Fig. 34.)

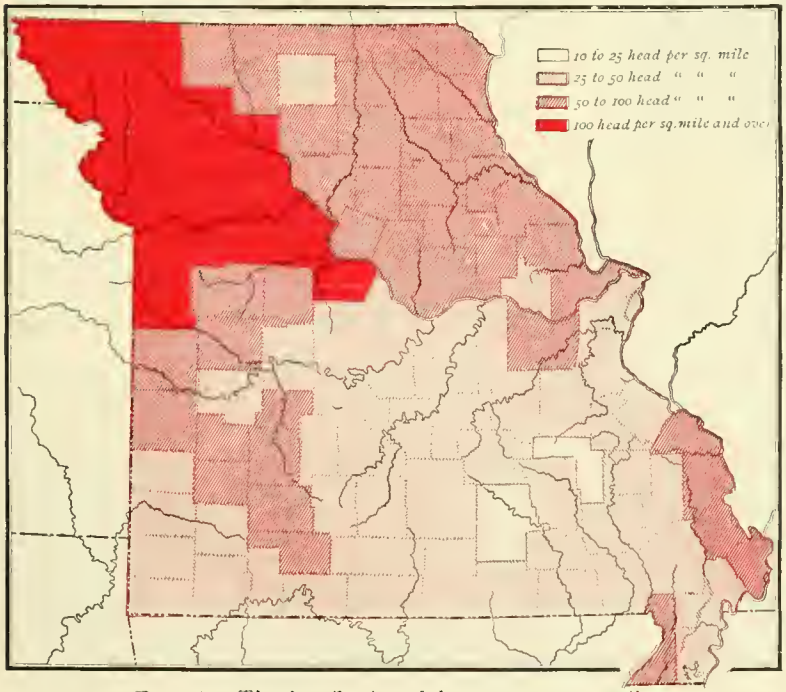


FIG. 28 *The distribution of hogs per square mile*

Mineral Resources. Missouri has a wealth of mineral resources. The chief minerals are lead, zinc, and coal. The lead and zinc mines are all in the Ozark region, in three districts —the southeastern, the central, and the southwestern—in which either one or both ores are mined. (Fig. 37.)

The southeastern, which is the largest of these districts, lies

in St. François, Madison, Washington, Franklin, and Jefferson counties. Lead is the only ore mined in this district. At the present time most of the lead ore comes from St. François and Madison counties. The ore occurs as little lumps and specks scattered through solid limestone rock. For this reason it is called *disseminated* ore. It is found in mines from 200 to 500 feet beneath the surface. The rock containing the ore is blasted out, raised to the surface, and crushed almost to a powder It is then carried by running water through a great many boxes. This process washes away the lighter limestone pieces, leaving finally only the clean, heavy lead ore, which is as fine as sand and clay. This is shipped out in canvas bags.

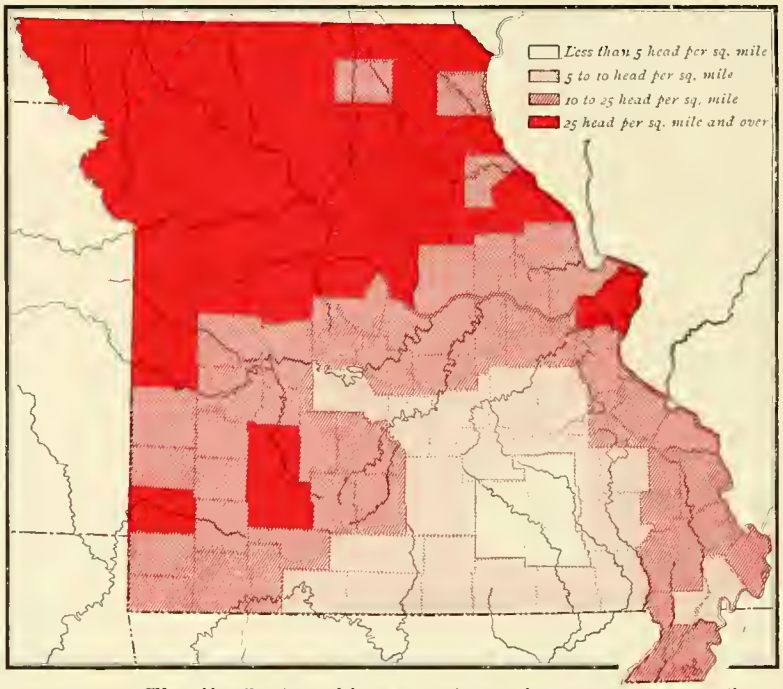


FIG. 29 *The distribution of horses, mules, and asses per square mile.*

FIG. 30. *Scene at a horse market, Kansas City. Missouri is an important source for horses. One of the four purchasing stations for Government horses is located at Kansas City and another is at St. Louis.*

The central lead and zinc district lies in Moniteau, Cole, Miller, Morgan, and Camden counties. Once a great deal of ore was mined here, but now only a few small mines are running. The largest of these mines is at Fortuna, near the line between Morgan and Moniteau counties. The ore in this district occurs in pockets in clay and in broken pieces of rock. Most of the mines are shallow.

The southwestern lead and zinc district, which includes Jasper, Newton, Lawrence, and Greene counties, is very rich. It is the richest zinc region in the country, yielding about four-fifths of all the zinc ore produced in the United States. The producing mines lie chiefly in Jasper, Newton, and Lawrence counties. (Fig. 36.) Small amounts of lead and zinc ore have been mined in Barry, Stone, Christian, Taney, and Dade counties.

FIG. 31. *Hogs in a blue grass pasture, Marion County, a staple and profitable farm product.*

FIG. 32. *Scene on a Missouri stock farm. Last feed on the farm before going to market.*

The mines in Jasper, Newton, and Lawrence counties are, as a rule, not so deep as those in the southeastern district. (Fig. 35.) The ore occurs usually in *open ground*, not in solid rock. In some mines it is found in layers between the beds of rock, both lead and zinc being found in the same mine. When the mines were first worked there was no demand for the zinc ore, so it was thrown aside and not used. When a demand arose for it this ore was collected and sold, and now zinc ore constitutes the principal product of the mines.

Several years ago southern Missouri had a great many iron mines and iron furnaces and was an important iron producer. Now the only furnace in the state smelting Missouri iron ores is one in Dent County. This is because the famous old iron mines, like Iron Mountain, Pilot Knob, and Simmons Mountain, have become exhausted, and no new paying mines have been discovered.

FIG 34. *A poultry farm in southwestern Missouri. Poultry raising is a profitable and widely established industry in the state.*

Copper occurs in a number of counties. It was worked as early as 1837. The ore is now mined and smelted at Sullivan, and deposits at other points are attracting attention.

The coal fields of Missouri occupy a belt running diagonally across the state from northeast to southwest. The eastern line of this belt extends rather irregularly from the northwestern corner of Jasper County to Glasgow; thence it extends nearly southeastward to Fulton and then northward to Lancaster. The western boundary of the belt extends very irregularly from the southwestern part of Bates County northeastward, meeting the state line in Putman County. West of the belt included between these two lines a few mines exist, but east of it there are no mines of any importance.

FIG. 33. *A group of prize Angora goats. The goats are bred for their fleece, which is known as mohair and is used in making plush and dress goods.*

Within this belt there are three coal-mining areas, which we shall call the southwestern, the central, and the northern regions. The center of the

FIG. 35. *Mining scene at Aurora, a busy lead and zinc mining town in Lawrence County, one of the important mineral counties of the state.*

southwestern region is Rich Hill, that of the central, Lexington, while the northern and larger region has several important centers, among which are Huntsville, Bevier, Novinger, and Mendota.

The coal beds embraced in the southwestern region are about two and one-half feet thick, in the central region they are about one and three-fourths feet thick, and in the northern region the beds are from about two and one-half to five feet thick. (Fig. 37.)

The coal product of Missouri is an important one, and her resources are such that her coal-mining industry will continue to exist for a long time. Up to the present time the market for Missouri coal has been west of the mining region.

Manufacturing. Manufacturing is an industry confined chiefly to cities and towns, and its success depends upon the presence of raw materials near at hand, cheap and abundant fuel and food, and good transportation facilities. In all these things no other commonwealth excels Missouri, which leads all

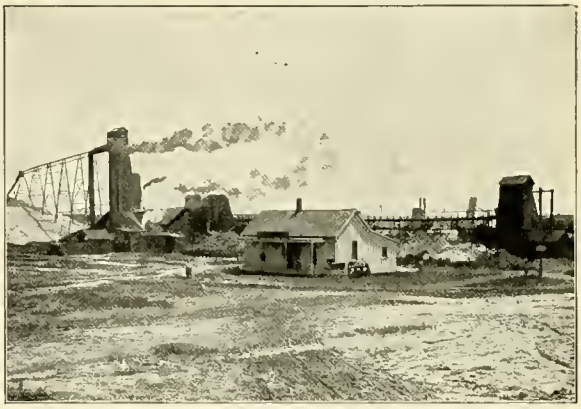


FIG. 36. *A mine in the southwestern lead and zinc district. The zinc ores of this district are widely known for their richness and it is one of the world's chief sources of supply for zinc.*

states west of the Mississippi and ranks fifth in the Union in manufactures. (Fig. 42.) St. Louis, the fourth city in size in the United States, is likewise fourth in manufacturing, producing in 1900 goods amounting to $233,000,000. In the manufacture of some things, such as tobacco and boots and shoes, St. Louis has few if any rivals; Kansas City, second in population in the state, has a yearly product valued at

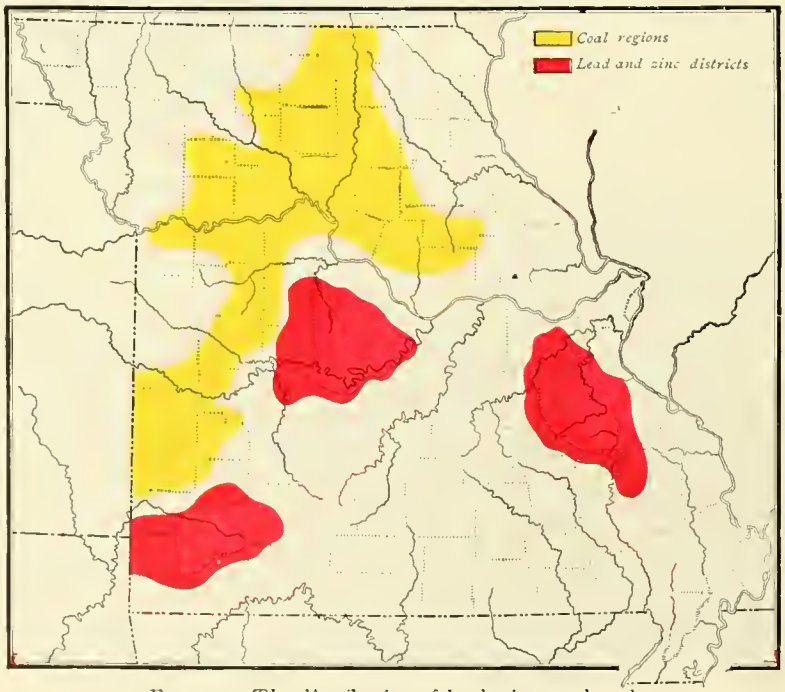


FIG. 37. *The distribution of lead, zinc, and coal.*

$36,000,000; St. Joseph, the third city, annually manufactures products worth $31,000,000; Springfield, the fourth city, has for its leading industry the manufacture of flouring and gristmill products. (Figs. 43 and 44.) While there are 250 kinds of manufactures in the state, the principal products, in the order of their capital value, are malt liquors, foundry and machine shop, and flouring and gristmill products, lumber and timber, printing and publishing products, tobacco, slaughtering and meat-packing supplies, men's clothing, brick and tile, railroad cars, boots and shoes, carriages and wagons. (Figs. 39, 41, 45, and 46.) Inexhaustible deposits of excellent lime rock and fine sand have made profitable the minor industries of making lime, glass, and cement. (Figs. 11, 38, and 40.)

FIG. 38. *Lime works in Marion County. Valuable deposits of suitable stone and shale have made this county one of the chief centers of production for lime and Portland cement.*

Transportation. The development of a country depends largely upon its facilities for transportation. Good roads or other efficient means of transportation are necessary for communication and for carrying on trade. The Mississippi and Missouri rivers were in early days the principal channels of travel and traffic, but with the building of railroads a better means of transportation was offered, and the rivers have lost their supremacy. River traffic, however, between St. Louis and the Gulf is still large. (Fig. 47.) The state is traversed in all directions by railroads, the chief centers being St. Louis, Kansas City, and St. Joseph. In 1860 there were 817 miles of railroad in Missouri. By 1880 this mileage had grown to 3,960, and to-day exceeds 7,700 miles.

Banks. Banks are a necessary factor in industrial life, and Missouri leads in the number of state banks and is seventeenth in the number of national banks. The deposit per capita of the citizens is $138.81.

The State Government. The first constitution was adopted in 1820, and, as the state

FIG. 39. *Loading railroad ties for shipment. Ties are a leading product in lumber districts convenient to transportation and an important item in the trade of the nearby towns.*

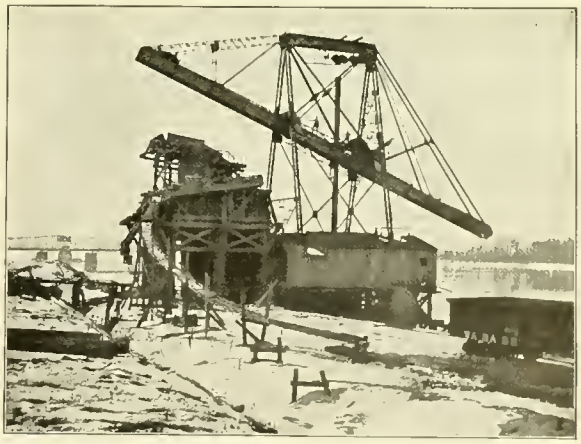


FIG. 40. *A sand dredge at work. Sands valuable for glass making and for building purposes are widely distributed in Missouri and are utilized largely in these industries.*

FIG. 41. *A general view of the stock yards at St. Joseph. Missouri in recent years has profited enormously by the steady trend of the slaughtering and meat-packing industry toward the corn belt and the cattle country, and by 1900 it had become the leading industry in the state.*

developed, another better adapted to the needs of the citizens was adopted in 1865. The present constitution was adopted in 1875.

The government is divided into three parts —the Executive, the Legislative, and the Judicial. The Executive consists of the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, State Auditor, State Treasurer,

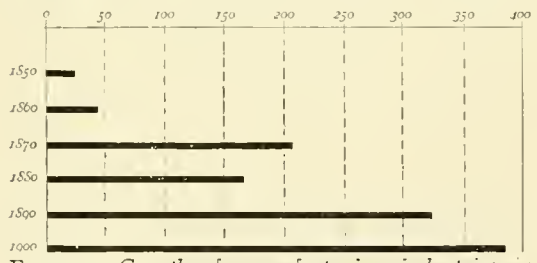


FIG. 42. *Growth of manufacturing industries in Missouri, shown by value of products, in millions of dollars, at each Federal census 1850, to 1900.*

Attorney-General, and Superintendent of Public Schools, all of whom are elected by the people for terms of four years.

It is the duty of the Governor to see that the laws are faithfully executed. He is commander-in-chief of the militia. He may grant commutations, reprieves, and pardons, and appoint many officials with the consent of the Senate. The Lieutenant-Governor is ex-officio President of the Senate, and he succeeds the Governor in case of death, disability, or removal from office. The State Treasurer receives and keeps the money of the state and pays it out on warrants

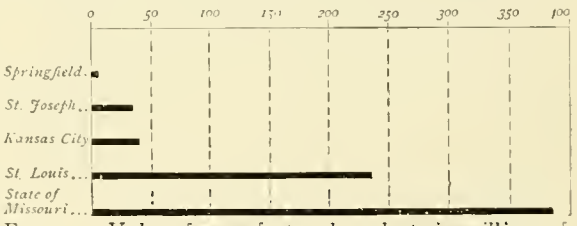


FIG. 43. *Value of manufactured products in millions of dollars, census of 1900.*

drawn upon the treasury. The State Auditor keeps the state accounts and enforces the payment of all claims due the state.

The chief source of the state revenue is the general property tax. A State Board of Equalization, consisting of the Governor, State Auditor, State Treasurer, Secretary of State, and Attorney-General, adjusts and

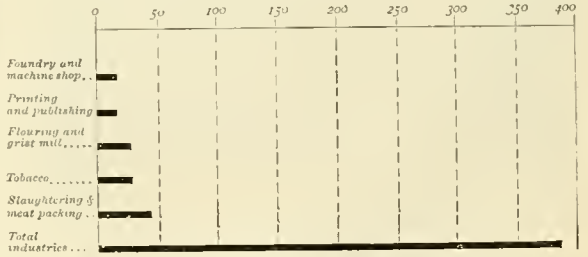


FIG. 44. *Value of special manufactured products in millions of dollars, in Missouri, in 1900.*

FIG. 45. *St. Joseph the center of a wide area devoted to corn and stock raising, and with the added advantages of excellent transportation leads the state in slaughtering and meat packing. The products of its establishments in recent years have increased at an astonishing rate.*

equalizes valuations among the several counties. This Board also assesses the property of railroad, telegraph, telephone, and bridge companies.

The Secretary of State has charge of the public records and acts of the General Assembly, and is custodian of the state seal, is registrar of lands, and superintends the examinations of state banks and trust companies. The Attorney-General is prosecuting attorney and chief legal adviser for the state. The State Superintendent of Schools directs the public schools of the state, exercises supervision over the school funds, and may grant certificates to teachers.

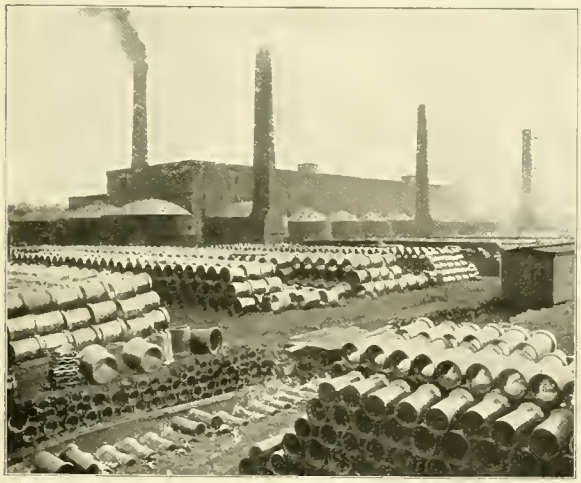


FIG. 46. *A clay-working plant, Deepwater, Henry County. Deposits of valuable clays have made the manufacture of clay products important industries in this county. Notice the sewer pipe awaiting shipment.*

In addition to the officers already named, there are railroad commissioners who are elected by the people, and various other officers who are appointed by the Governor. Among the last mentioned are the Adjutant-General, Superintendent of Insurance, Curators of the University, Regents of Normal Schools, and Board of Managers of the state charitable and penal institutions.

FIG. 47. *A steamboat on the Mississippi River.*

Each county elects officers to administer the local government. The highest officer in the county is the sheriff. The prosecuting

attorney in each county represents the state in criminal prosecution and is legal adviser for his county. A constable is elected in each township, and police officers are appointed in towns and cities. The local government of cities and towns consists of a mayor and council or board of aldermen, city attorney, treasurer, auditor or comptroller, and police officers.

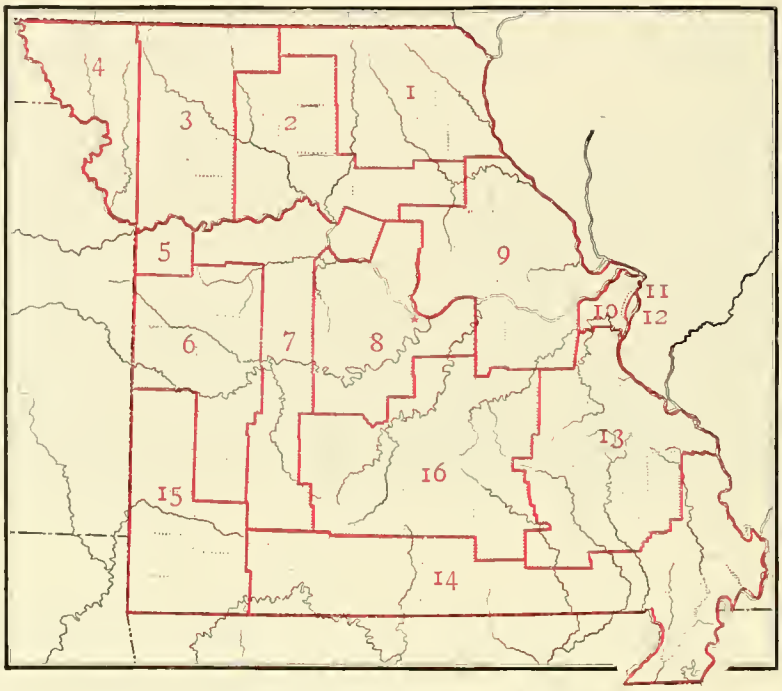


FIG. 48. *The congressional districts of Missouri, 1904*

The legislative or lawmaking power is vested in the General Assembly, which meets in Jefferson City every two years. (Fig. 65.) Its members are elected by the people, and at present number thirty-four Senators, elected for four years, and 142 Representatives, elected for two years. (Fig. 48.)

The judicial department consists of a Supreme Court, courts of appeal, circuit courts, criminal courts, county courts, probate courts, and justice courts. Their purpose is the enforcement and administration of law. The Supreme Court is composed of seven judges, each of whom is elected for ten years at a salary of $4,500 per year.

FIG. 49. *The School of Mines at Rolla.*

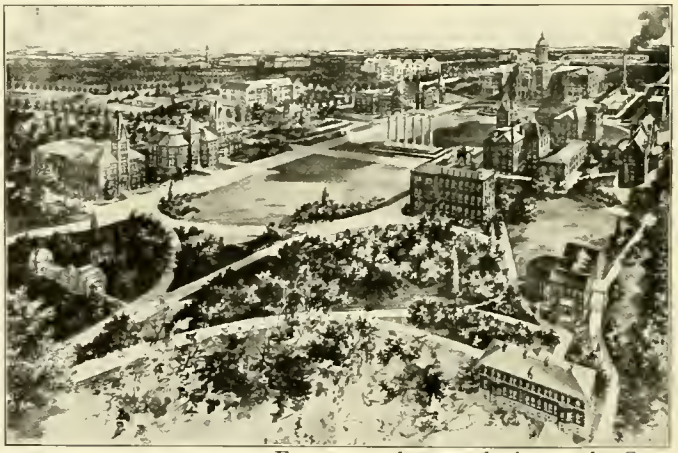


FIG. 50. *A general view of the State University at Columbia.*

Penal Institutions. There is a penitentiary for both men and women located at Jefferson City, a state Training School for Boys at Boonville, and a state Industrial Home for Girls at Chillicothe.

State Charities. There is a school for the blind in St. Louis,

a school for the deaf and dumb at Fulton, and the Missouri Colony for Feeble Minded and Epileptics at Marshall. Missouri has four state hospitals for the insane, located respectively at St. Joseph, Fulton, Farmington, and Nevada. There is a Federal Soldiers' Home situated at St. James, and a Confederate Soldiers' Home at Higginsville.

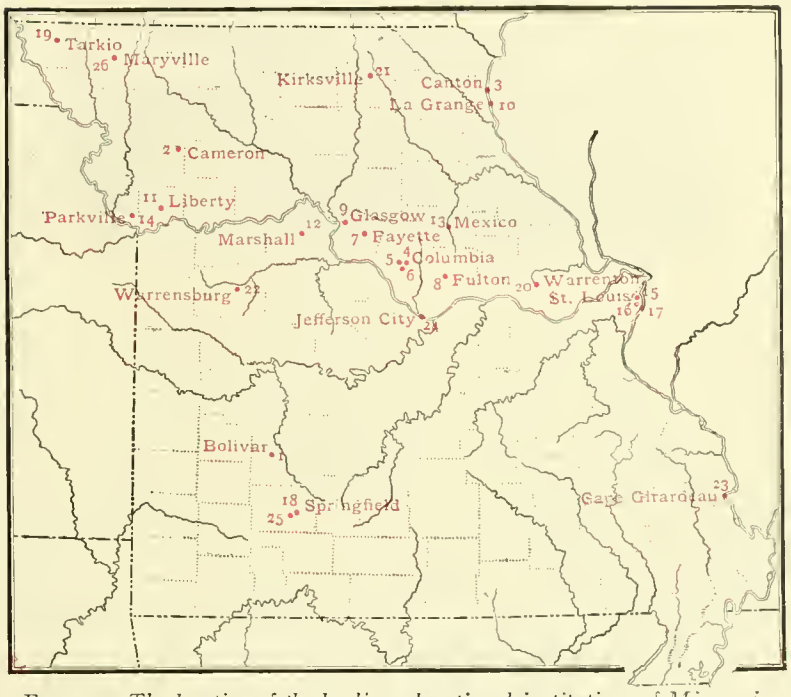


FIG. 51. *The location of the leading educational institutions of Missouri.*

Education. Missouri early made liberal provision for public schools and to-day has a permanent productive school fund that exceeds $13,000,000. The first constitution not only made ample provision for schools, but likewise called the attention of the Legislature to the need of a state university; the second constitution repeated and emphasized the statements of the first. The growth of the public school system has been rapid and substantial, and the per cent of illiterates in Missouri has decreased steadily. The State University, founded in 1834 at Columbia, Boone County, stands at the head and is the outgrowth of the public school system. It has seven well equipped departments, with an annual attendance of about 1,700. (Fig. 50.) At Rolla is the School of Mines and Metallurgy, a department of the State University and an outgrowth of the mining interests of the state. (Fig. 49.)

There are six normal schools. The oldest, founded in 1867, is at Kirksville (Fig. 53); the others are located at Warrensburg (Fig. 52), Cape Girardeau (Fig. 54), Springfield, Maryville, and at Jefferson City, where is located Lincoln Institute, for the training of colored teachers. About 3,000 students are in attendance annually at the normals.

The State Board of Education is composed of the State Superintendent of Public Schools, the Governor, the Secretary of State, and the Attorney-General. The state has school property worth $42,600,000, an enrollment of

THE LEADING EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS OF MISSOURI

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

1 Southwest Baptist College, Bapt., Bolivar.
2 Missouri Wesleyan College, M. E., Cameron.
3 Christian University, Christian, Canton.
4 Christian College, Christian, Columbia.
5 Stephens College, Bapt., Columbia.
6 University of Missouri, State, Columbia.
7 Central College, M. E. So., Fayette.
8 Westminster College, Presb., Fulton.
9 Pritchett College, non-sect., Glasgow
10 La Grange College, Bapt., La Grange.
11 William Jewell College, Bapt., Liberty.
12 Missouri Valley College, Cumb. Presb., Marshall.
13 Hardin College, Bapt., Mexico.
14 Park College, Presb., Parkville.
15 Christian Brothers College, R. C., St. Louis.
16 St. Louis University, R. C., St. Louis.
17 Washington University, non-sect., St. Louis.
18 Drury College, Cong., Springfield.
19 Tarkio College, U. Presb., Tarkio.
20 Central Wesleyan College, M. E., Warrenton.

PUBLIC NORMAL SCHOOLS

21 State Normal School, Kirksville.
22 State Normal School, Warrensburg.
23 State Normal School, Cape Girardeau.
24 State Normal School, Jefferson City.
25 State Normal School, Springfield.
26 State Normal School, Maryville.

731,410 pupils with 17,036 teachers, 282 high schools, 9,380 rural, and 594 city and town district schools.

There are also a number of private schools for higher education that are doing excellent work. Among these are Washington University and St. Louis University at St. Louis, Central College at Fayette, William Jewell College at Liberty, Westminster College at Fulton, Christian Brothers College at St. Louis, St. Vincent's College at Cape Girardeau, Drury College at Springfield, Missouri Valley College at Marshall, and Park College at Parkville. (Fig. 51.)

FIG. 52. *The Second District Normal School of Missouri, at Warrensburg.*

FIG. 53. *The First District Normal School of Missouri, at Kirksville.*

Art and Literature. In a new community the material side develops first; but with improved conditions come intellectual and artistic growth. Along these lines Missouri has made an excellent beginning, as is attested by the fine libraries and art galleries to be found in St. Louis and Kansas City. Among her artists the most widely known is George C. Bingham. The state publications include 1,000 newspapers and magazines. The greatest American humorist, Samuel L. Clemens ("Mark Twain") is a native of Missouri, and Eugene Field, "the children's poet," also was born and reared in this state. (Figs. 67 and 68.)

Religion. The first settlers in Missouri were French Catholics from Illinois. The Spanish commandants were of the same faith. Immigrants who came later from Virginia and Kentucky were chiefly Protestants. The first religious service of which there is any record was in 1760, and the first church edifice (Catholic) was built in 1770 in St. Louis.

THE LEADING RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS

CHURCH	*Organized or Founded*	*Communicants or Members*
Baptist	1799	150,000
Catholic	1760	292,000
Christian	1820	175,000
Congregational	1855	11,000
Cumberland Presbyterian	1820	30,000
German Evangelical	1840	20,000
German Evang. Lutheran	1847	30,000
Methodist	1806	200,000
Presbyterian	1814	40,000
Protestant Episcopal	1819	12,000

The first Protestant preacher of whom there is any record crossed and recrossed the Mississippi in his skiff to preach to the pioneers near Jackson, in Cape Girardeau County. This was in 1779. And in 1806 the first Protestant church was built and dedicated.

FIG. 54. *The Third District Normal School of Missouri, at Cape Girardeau.*

II. THE GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF CITIES.

Gain in Population. In recent years there has been a remarkable growth in the urban population of Missouri at the expense of the rural. Between 1890 and 1900, the gain in total population in Missouri was 15.95 per cent, the gain in rural 3.64 per cent, while the gain in urban population during the decade was 34.54 per cent. In 1900 out of a total population of 3,106,665, 46.23 per cent, or nearly one-half of the whole, resided in urban centers. (Figs. 55 and 56.) There were in the state in 1890 twenty-nine incorporated cities and towns having a population of 4,000 or more. By 1900 this number had grown to thirty-five, the aggregate population of these urban centers being 1,084,014, or more than one-third of the total within the state. This great advance in urban population is due largely to the immense growth of agricultural and manufacturing industries and to the development of vast mineral resources within the state, conditions creating demands for new markets as outlets for increased products or as centers of supply for growing industries. The population figures given in connection with the cities which follow are from the Twelfth Federal Census.

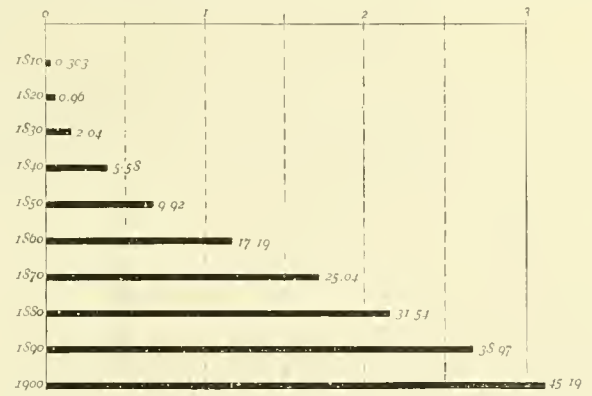


FIG. 55. *The density of population per square mile in Missouri, at each census.*

St. Louis (575,238), the oldest and largest city of the state, lies on the Mississippi River about twenty-one miles below the mouth of the Missouri, a situation that offered excellent facilities for the development of trade. The area of the city embraces about sixty-two square miles, with a water front of about twenty miles. Its situation is beautiful, and the city, handsomely and substantially built, contains many fine public and private buildings, miles of well paved streets, and a most efficient street railway system. (Figs. 57, 58, and 60.)

St. Louis ranks fourth among the great cities of the Union in population and manufactures, and, among the cities of the Mississippi Basin, with the exception of Chicago, is without a rival as a commercial, manufacturing, and financial center. The city owed its settlement and early development to the fur trade, which at once made it the center of distribution for the western country. In 1763 Pierre Laclede and Auguste Chouteau opened a fur-trading station

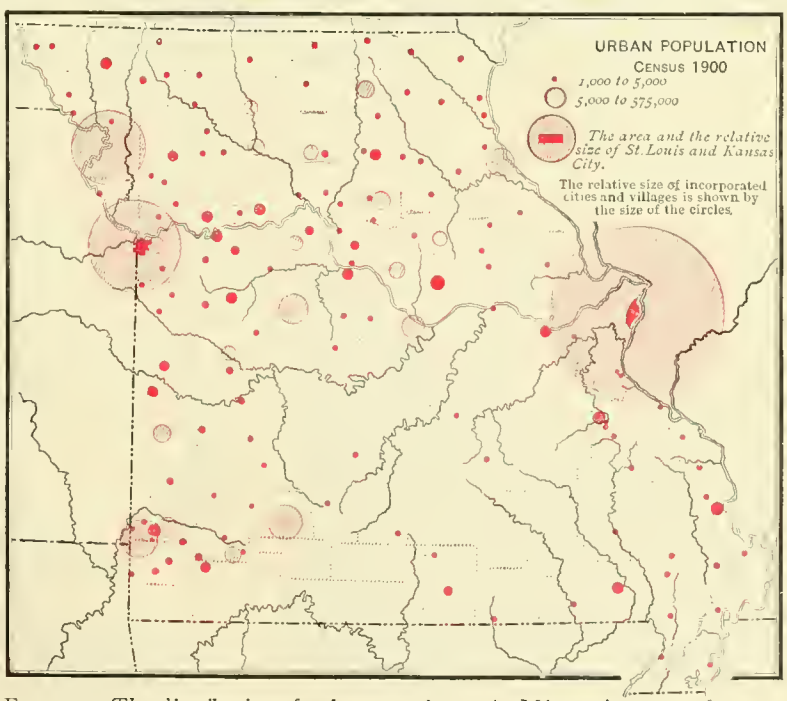


FIG. 59. *The distribution of urban population in Missouri, census of 1900.*

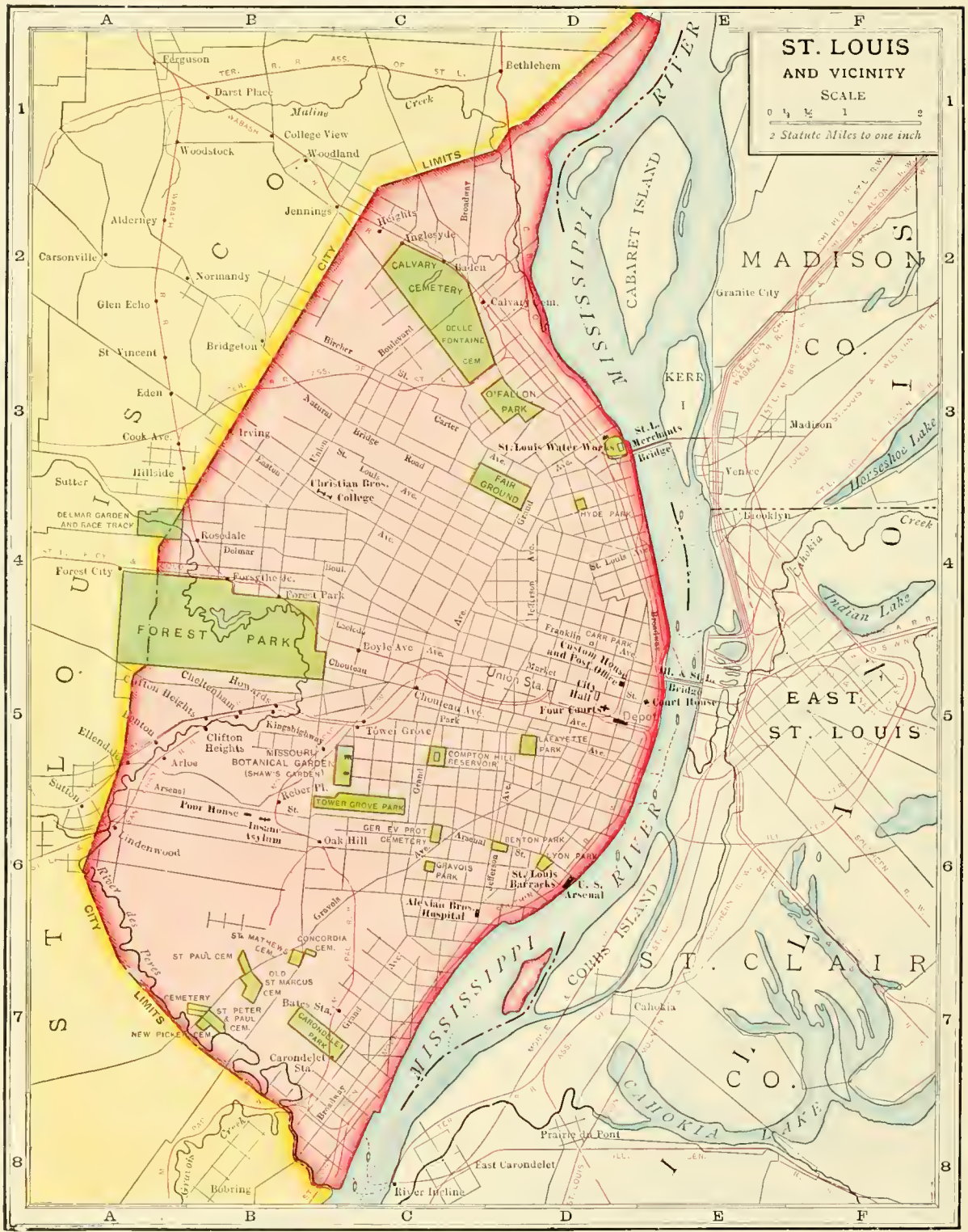


Fig. 57. *Map of the city of St. Louis and Vicinity.*

FIG. 58. *The water front, St. Louis, as seen from the shore at East St. Louis. Note the great Eads bridge on the right.*

on the site where the city now stands. Thrifty and industrious French immigrants speedily gathered around them, traffic extended rapidly, and the community soon became a prosperous French settlement. Following the Louisiana Purchase in 1803, came Americans from Virginia, Tennessee, and the Carolinas. Later came people from England and Germany, and the population increased from 1,000 in 1803 to 16,000 in 1840.

The building of the first railway west from St. Louis, the Pacific, was begun in 1851. Now the city is the terminus of twenty-four railroads, and its transportation facilities are among the most extensive and efficient of any city in the country.

Two magnificent bridges—the Eads and the Merchants—span the Mississippi at St. Louis. These rank among the notable bridges of the world, while among the largest railway stations is the Union Station of this city. The Louisiana Purchase Exposition, held in St. Louis in 1904, owed its magnificent success largely to the efforts of her citizens.

St. Louis is noted for her excellent system of public schools, and has many superior private schools. Washington University is one of the leading educational institutions in the Union. The Catholic parochial schools are excellent and there are many other good denominational schools. The leading libraries are the Mercantile, the Public, and the Law Library.

The park system is notable alike for its extent and its beauty. Forest Park, where the Fair was held, the largest of the public parks, contains 1,400 acres, while the most widely known is the Missouri Botanical Garden, or Shaw's Garden. (Fig. 59.)

FIG. 59. *View in the Missouri Botanical Garden—Shaw's Garden. This garden contains one of the most extensive collections of native and foreign flora in America.*

Kansas City (163,752), on the western border of the state at the confluence of the Missouri and Kansas rivers, the second city in the state in size and importance, is termed the gateway to the West. It is the commercial metropolis of a wide region remarkable for its fertility and its great mineral wealth. In reality Kansas City, Mo., and Kansas City, Kans., are, in commercial interests, one city, and only the accident of a state line renders two city governments necessary. Together in 1900 the two cities had 215,170 inhabitants.

Like St. Louis, Kansas City owed its foundation to the fur trade. In 1826 M. Chouteau

FIG. 60. *Looking down into the heart of the business district of St. Louis from the court house.*

established a branch of the American Fur Company at the present site of Kansas City, which until 1838 was known as Westport Landing. The growth and development of the city have been steady and continuous. As manufactures increased and trade extended, railroad facilities grew proportionately, and the city is now one of the greatest railroad centers in the United States.

Kansas City has an excellent location. The manufacturing and wholesale district of the city is built largely in the low, level land lying adjacent to the rivers, while the retail and resident portions are built upon the bluffs and hills situated south and east of the rivers. It has an extensive park and boulevard system which greatly enhances the natural beauty of the city.

Its meat-packing industry, including the packing houses of Kansas City, Kans., and its live-stock trade, which is the second largest in the world, are exceeded only by those of Chicago. These form the leading industries. The city is an important grain market and is one of the greatest distributing centers in the world for agricultural implements. The confectionery, fruit and produce, milling, lumber, millinery, and many other interests are large and important.

FIG. 61. *Eleventh Street east from Main Street Kansas City, the retail shopping district of the city.*

The city has also looked to higher things, and is widely known for beautiful churches and justly proud of its public schools, which rank among the best in the country. The four high schools have the largest attendance in proportion to population of any schools in the Union, and its Central and Manual Training are the largest mixed high schools in the world. The School Board also controls the Public Library of 100,000 volumes housed in a classic building which likewise, contains an excellent Museum and an Art Gallery, with many instructive and well selected works. (Figs. 61, 62, and 63.)

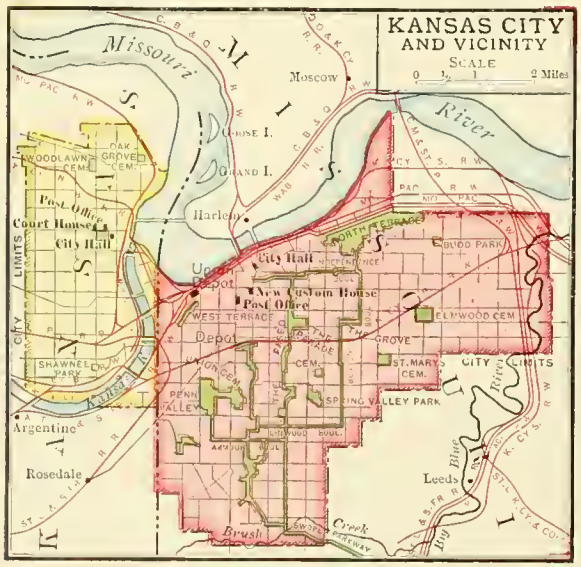


FIG. 62. *Map of Kansas City and vicinity.*

FIG. 63. *The Pergola on the Paseo, Kansas City. The Paseo, with its chain of parks, is one of the most beautiful and popular driveways in the city.*

St. Joseph (102,979), the county seat of Buchanan County, beautifully situated on the Missouri River in the northwestern corner of the state, is the third city in Missouri in size, wealth, and commercial importance. (Figs. 41, 45, and 64.)

The first settler on the site was Joseph Robidoux, an Indian trader. The town was laid out in 1843. St. Joseph has great natural advantages. It lies in the center of one of the most fertile regions in the country, and, having superior transportation facilities, has become one of the greatest inland markets in the United States. The most important industry is the live-stock trade with the meat-packing interest. The city has many flourishing industrial plants. The principal manufactures are woolens, boots and shoes, hardware and harness, flour, plows, furniture, cooperage, carriages, buggies and wagons, confectionery, foundry products, malt liquors, and clothing. The butter and dairy business is extensive, and the grain and seed interests employ considerable capital.

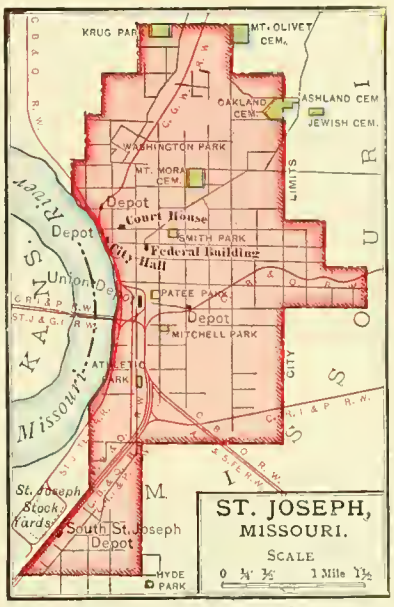


FIG. 64. *Map of the city of St. Joseph.*

St. Joseph has a fine system of public schools, as well as excellent private and parochial schools. There are two public libraries and five city parks.

Joplin (26,023), situated in Jasper County in the extreme southwestern part of Missouri, is the commercial center of the great lead and zinc mining districts. Five-sixths of the zinc mined in the United States is taken out of mines in the vicinity of Joplin. The city is building up a large jobbing business and has a number of flourishing industrial plants including foundries, machine shops, and flouring mills. It is a city of many churches and has one of the best systems of public schools in the state.

Springfield (23,693), the county seat of Green County, situated on the Ozark Plateau at an altitude of 1,324 feet, is the leading commercial center of southwestern Missouri. It has a wholesale trade of $10,000,000 per annum, and an output from its factories of $17,500,000. Springfield maintains excellent public and several private schools. Drury College and the Southwest State Normal School are located here. Fruit growing is an important industry of the Ozark region, and Springfield is the market for large quantities of these products.

Sedalia (15,231), the county seat of Pettis County, is a flourishing railroad center and a jobbing point of importance. The public schools rank high, as do also several private schools.

Hannibal (12,780), is perhaps best known as the town where "Mark Twain" passed his boyhood. (Figs. 67 and 68.) The city, beautifully located on the Mississippi River and at the junction of five railroads, possesses unusual transportation advantages. The principal industries are the manufacture of shoes, stoves, lime, and Portland cement. It has the largest cement factory in the world. The public schools are excellent, and there are numerous private schools of a high order. (Fig. 66.)

Jefferson City (9,664), the capital of Missouri and county seat of Cole County, is on the south bank of the Missouri near the geographical center of the state. On high bluffs overlooking the river are the capitol (Fig. 65), the Governor's mansion, and the State Penitentiary. The Legislature assembles once in two years in the capitol to make laws for the state. The city has flourishing manufactories and is noted for its schools and libraries.

FIG. 65. *The State Capitol at Jefferson City.*

Carthage (9,416), the county seat of Jasper County in the southwestern part of the state, is the seventh city in size. The surrounding country is rich in lead

FIG. 66. *A view of the city of Hannibal. Notice the Government building in the center, and in the distance Lovers' Leap and Pirates' Island.*

zinc, and limestone and the city's trade in building stone is large. It has a good system of public schools and has several private schools, a fine library, and beautiful parks.

Webb City (9,201) is situated in the midst of rich zinc and lead fields and is surrounded by a fertile agricultural region. The mining, smelting, and shipping of lead, zinc, and coal are the chief industries. It also has foundries and manufactories of mining machinery.

Moberly (8,012) is in Randolph County, the leading county for coal mining. Railroad shops and the manufacture of paving and building brick give employment to a large number of people. It is one of the important railroad centers of northern Missouri and has a large and flourishing trade.

FIG. 67. *Samuel L. Clemens (Mark Twain) in the doorway of his old home a Hannibal.*

St. Charles (7,982), the county seat of St. Charles County, is situated on the bluffs of the Missouri River, about twenty miles northwest of St. Louis. The principal industries are the manufacturing of cars, tobacco, compressed brick, and the quarrying of stone. It has excellent public schools as well as a number of good private schools.

Nevada (7,461), the county seat of Vernon County, is the market for a fine agricultural region underlaid with coal. Mining industries consisting chiefly of coal and asphaltum are carried on near Nevada. The city has a fine system of public schools and excellent private schools. It is the site of a State Hospital for the Insane, and has a large park.

Independence (6,974), the county seat of Jackson County, is situated ten miles east of Kansas City, with which it is connected by steam and electric car lines, and two rock roads. It is a well built city, the center of a fertile, highly improved district and has a large trade.

Chillicothe (6,905), the county seat of Livingston County, ninety-five miles northeast of Kansas City, is a railroad center of importance. It is surrounded by a rich agricultural country. Here is the State Industrial School for Girls.

Aurora (6,191) is the flourishing trade center of a lead and zinc mining district. The surrounding country is well adapted to fruit growing and agriculture. It has excellent schools.

Kirksville (5,966), the county seat of Adair County, is in the midst of an agricultural and stock-raising community. It manufactures flour, wagons, axe handles, and cigars. Coal is mined near by. The town has excellent public schools and is the seat of the First District Normal School, founded in 1870, and of the American School of Osteopathy.

Columbia (5,651), the county seat of Boone County, is near

FIG. 68. *The home of Huckleberry Finn, Hannibal.*

the center of the state, in the midst of a fine agricultural and stock-raising district. The seat of the State University and of a number of other excellent educational institutions, the interests of Columbia are largely educational. (Fig 69.)

Fig. 69. *Academic Holl, main building of the University of Missouri, at Columbia.*

De Soto (5,611), Jefferson County, forty-three miles southwest of St Louis, is an important railroad town, and has flouring mills, brick works, marble works, and planing mills. It has good public schools and excellent private schools.

Brookfield (5,484), in Linn County, lies in the center of a productive farming country underlaid with coal. It is the seat of railroad shops and has important factories.

Trenton (5,396), the county seat of Grundy County, is situated in a region adapted to general agriculture and is adjacent to coal mines. The chief industrial interests are centered in cattle, coal mining, the railroad shops, flouring mills, and carriage factories.

Louisiana (5,131), the leading city of Pike County, is on the Mississippi. It is noted for the great railroad bridge that here spans the river, its large nurseries, cement factory, and its lumber and pearl button industries. (Figs. 70 and 72.)

Mexico (5,099), the county seat of Audrain County, a thriving town in the midst of a district devoted to the breeding of fine stock, is a notable stock market. It is the seat of Hardin College for girls and of Mexico Military Academy for boys.

Marshall (5,086), the county seat of Saline County, is the trade center of a fertile, well improved agricultural district. Near by are celebrated mineral springs. Missouri Valley College and the Missouri Valley Colony for Feeble-Minded are located at Marshall.

Clinton (5,061), the county seat of Henry County, is a thriving industrial and trade center eighty-seven miles southeast of Kansas City. The adjacent country is well adapted to agriculture and stock raising. The chief industries are the manufacture of flour and tile. The Baird College for women is located here.

Fulton (4,883), the county seat of Callaway County, is the trade center of a fine agricultural and live-stock region. Its stock sales attract wide attention. Coal and fire clay are mined in the vicinity Here are a number of excellent educational institutions, the Missouri School for the Deaf, and a State Insane Asylum.

Cape Girardeau (4,815), on the Mississippi 150 miles below St. Louis, is a leading railroad and distributing point. The chief interests are manufacturing and the trade in agricultural products. A State Normal School and St. Vincent's Convent and College are located here.

Fig. 70. *The city of Louisiana. Note in the distance the bluffs of the Mississippi and the rolling borderlands Here is the region of limestone and of loess soil, and here flourish cement factories and vast nurseries.*

Warrensburg (4,724), the county seat of Johnson County, lies in a fine agricultural and live-stock district. It has manufactories of flour, stove polish, and shoes. It also has large stone quarries and coal is mined in the vicinity. Here is one of the most flourishing of the State Normal Schools. Near by is Pertle Springs, a famous summer resort.

FIG. 71. *A scene on the Meramec River, Franklin County.*

Maryville (4,577), the county seat of Nodaway County, is situated at the junction of two railroads. It is the trade center for a thriving agricultural and live-stock section, and has foundries for iron and steel bridges. Here is the seat of a State Normal School.

Carterville (4,445) is the fourth in size of the large industrial towns in Jasper County, which is the greatest zinc-mining district in the world.

Boonville (4,377), the county seat of Cooper County, is situated on the Missouri River in a district devoted to farming and mining. Corn, wheat, and oats are shipped. The leading manufactures are leather, earthenware, and flour. Coal is mined in the vicinity A State Training School for Boys is located here.

Poplar Bluff (4,321), the county seat of Butler County, is situated on a bluff overlooking the Black River. It lies adjacent to a large tract of lowland, covered with a variety of hardwood timbers. Lumber, staves, woodenware, and flour are manufactured. It has iron and machine works and a large shipping trade in lumber.

Lexington (4,190), on the Missouri River, the county seat of Lafayette County, is the center of an agricultural and coal-mining section. The chief industrial establishments are furniture, flour, and canning factories.

Macon (4,068) is the county seat of Macon County. It has a large trade in agricultural products and important mining interests. Wagons, carriages, and shears are manufactured, and it also has a foundry and machine shops. Macon is the seat of Blees Military Academy.

Rich Hill (4,503) is situated in the midst of a rich farming and mining district. Live-stock raising, the manufacture of flour, and coal mining are the chief industries.

Towns with a Population of Less than 4,000. In the 114 counties in the state are many other thriving towns. Liberty, Clay County, is the seat of William Jewell College. This county likewise contains Excelsior Springs, a popular summer pleasure and health resort. Potosi, the county seat of Washington County, is one of the oldest lead-mining centers in the state. It is noted also for the mining of baryta. Fayette, in Howard County, is the location of Central College, established fifty years ago, and Glasgow, in the same county, is distinguished for the observatory work in connection with the Pritchett Institute. Carrollton is a flourishing trade center in Carroll County, and Eldorado Springs is a widely known health resort in Cedar County. West Plains is a growing market town in Howell County, one of the leading fruit districts of south Missouri.

FIG. 72. *A peach nursery near Louisiana. This region is preeminently adapted to fruit growing, and here are some of the world's largest nurseries.*

AIDS FOR TEACHERS

SUGGESTIVE QUESTIONS TO ACCOMPANY THE GEOGRAPHY OF MISSOURI

(1) In what direction from Missouri are the nearest seaports? (2) Which lie nearest to northern Missouri, the coast ports or the Great Lakes ports? To southern Missouri? (3) To what state of the Union is Missouri nearest in size? (4) How does Missouri compare with Texas, the largest state? (5) How many states are smaller than Missouri? How many larger? (6) Describe the characteristic scenery of the section of the state in which you live. (7) Mention some topographic features that exist in your vicinity. (8) How would you find your way by a continuously up-hill route from the Mississippi River to the highest part of the state? (9) What is the highest altitude in the state, and where is it found? (10) Find the source of some large river that flows through or near your county. Near what watershed does its source lie? (11) If you were asked to plan a railroad crossing your state from southern Illinois to Kansas, what route would you select to secure the easiest grade? Explain your selection. (12) Can you give any physiographic reason why railroads should be fewer in the southern than in the northern part of the state? (13) What states contribute water to swell the volume of the navigable streams of Missouri? (14) Find a place in Missouri from whence a rowboat might reach the Mississippi River by passing through three other states and territories. (15) Find in Fig. 8 a group of counties in which you would expect rocky bluffs to be entirely lacking. Tell why. (16) If you were to sink a deep well near Joplin, what kind of rock would you expect to meet? (17) What kind near St. Joseph? (18) If all mantle rock were stripped from the state, where would you expect to find the greatest elevations remaining? Why? (19) In what portion of the state would you find the more rugged scenery? Why? (20) What is the traditional explanation of the lowlands in the southeastern part of the state? (21) After looking at Fig 14, from what direction would you expect the rain-laden winds to come? (22) In what part of the state would you think the greatest number of sunshiny days would be recorded? (23) Is it possible to tell from Fig. 14 where snowstorms are most frequent? (24) Can you see in Fig. 4 a possible explanation of the southward bend of the 56° isotherm in Fig. 14? Of the similar bend in the 52° isotherm? (25) Where would you expect, after looking at Fig. 14, to find the most luxuriant plant growth of wild varieties? Why? (26) From what is said of animal life in the southern part of the state, what would you infer as to the density of population there? (27) In what way does the State Fish Commission aid the extension of fisheries? (28) Name some famous tribes of the Siouan family living farther north than Missouri. (29) What has become of the Indian tribes that formerly had homes in the present limits of Missouri? (30) Why were the early fur traders and missionaries interested in the location of Indian tribes? (31) For what purpose did De Soto enter the region of the lower Mississippi? (32) For what purpose did Marquette descend the Mississippi River? (33) What nation might properly have disputed French sovereignty in the Mississippi Valley? (34) Why were the first settlements located on the Mississippi rather than farther westward? (35) After 1763 was French or Spanish the language of Missouri? (36) About when did English begin to be the common language of Missouri? (37) With what state besides Missouri is Boone's fame connected? (38) Indicate the extent of the Louisiana cession of 1803. (39) Why was the Santa Fe trail important? (40) Suggest a possible reason why Missourians were interested in the capture of Santa Fe especially. (41) What is meant by "slavery"? By "a slave state"? (42) Find in Fig. 4 a possible explanation of the presence of alluvial soil in southeastern Missouri as shown in Fig. 18. (43) After examining Figs. 7, 18, and 27, what conclusion would you reach as to the productiveness of glacial soils? (44) What coincidence as to climate and corn-growing can you observe on comparison of Fig. 14 and Fig. 30? (45) What coincidence as to physiography and wheat growing do you detect in Fig. 21? (46) Why does not cotton figure among the important crops of Missouri? (47) Where in Missouri are vegetables most largely grown? (48) After examining the maps and diagram showing crops, which would you think most likely to be the principal crop of Missouri? (49) What conclusion can you draw from certain figures as to whether the plateau country of Missouri is good for fruit growing? (50) What are the principal fruits marketed from your part of the state? (51) Why are hogs raised in exceptionally large numbers in northern Missouri? (52) What becomes of the hogs not slaughtered on the farms where they are raised? (53) To what part of the Union are Missouri mules most largely shipped? (54) How does Missouri rank as a dairying state? (55) What proportion of its people are engaged in agriculture? (56) What state approaches nearest to Missouri as a poultry state? (57) For what purposes besides food are eggs used in commerce? (58) Comparing Fig. 37 with Fig. 4, can you see any relation between the metalliferous districts and the elevated region? Can you suggest any theory to account for it?

(59) Name three towns whose prosperity depends chiefly on mining industry. (60) For what commercial purpose is zinc used? (61) Are the lead and zinc of Missouri chiefly used within the state? (62) What is meant by a "smeltery" for iron? (63) What can you tell of the production of gold and silver in Missouri? (64) Where in the Mississippi basin outside of Missouri is copper mined? (65) Is Missouri coal of the anthracite or bituminous variety? (66) Why does Missouri coal find its chief markets west of the state rather than to the eastward? (67) Why are towns near coal mines considered good places to locate factories? (68) From what regions would the tobacco manufacturing industries of St. Louis be most likely to draw their supplies? (69) Find on page 12 some reason why Springfield should have flour-milling industries. (70) Can you draw any conclusion from Fig. 28 as to the best location in Missouri for pork-packing plants? (71) Name one or more city industries that would be likely to exist in the center of a fruit-growing region. Of a cattle-raising region. Of a wheat-growing region. (72) Where would be the best place to locate a wagon-making establishment? (73) What advantages do steamboat men have over railroad men in competing for freight traffic? (74) What advantages do railroad men have over steamboat men in such competition? (75) What method of transportation is most important to the state as a whole? Why? (76) Why are railroads necessary especially in a region having mineral resources? (77) Explain why banks are "necessary factors" in industrial life. (78) What is the difference between a state and a national bank? (79) Why should the governor or any other official possess the power to pardon? (80) To whom would a city appeal for aid if its own police were unable to keep peace? What might then be done to enforce quiet and order? (81) Why is the State Board of Equalization important? (82) If you should have $1,000 taxable property, about how much would you have to pay the state each year in taxes? (83) Where does the money come from that pays for the maintenance of your school? (84) Does your school benefit from the permanent school fund? (85) What is meant by a "county seat"? (86) Name some right or privilege that is conferred upon you by the state constitution. (87) Can the General Assembly pass a law that will take that right away from you? (88) If for any reason you should want some new law passed, on whom would you depend for its presentation in the General Assembly? Why? (89) What need is there of state courts when the General Assembly makes the laws and civil officials are provided to enforce them? (90) Why should Missouri have sixteen Congressmen rather than ten or twenty? (91) Where do Congressmen go in order to do law-making work? Why do they not do their work at Jefferson City, as do members of the General Assembly? (92) Why is it necessary to maintain penal institutions? (93) Why should the state maintain a home for the feeble-minded? (94) How does it happen that Missouri has a home for Federal Soldiers and one for Confederate Soldiers also? (95) How does Missouri compare with other states in its percentage of illiteracy? (96) Why does the state maintain normal schools? (97) Tell something that "Mark Twain" has written about Missouri scenes or about persons supposed to live in Missouri. (98) Repeat a stanza from some one of Eugene Field's poems. (99) Name one of the widely known newspapers of Missouri. (100) Explain why the situation of St. Louis "offered excellent facilities for the development of trade." (101) Why is the Eads Bridge famous all over the world? (102) Explain why the presence of the state line prevents the consolidation of the two Kansas City municipalities. (103) How is the prosperity of a town helped by the centering of railroad lines there? (104) What is meant by the statement that certain towns have a "jobbing" trade or business? (105) What is meant by saying that a city is a "market for a large agricultural region"?

SUGGESTIONS FOR COLLATERAL READING

Barnard, *Government of Missouri.*
Carr, *Missouri, a Bone of Contention.*
Chittenden, *History of Early Steamboat Navigation on the Missouri River*, Vol. 2.
Coues, *History of the Expedition under the Command of Lewis and Clark to the Source of the Missouri.*
Davis and Durrie, *Illustrated History of Missouri.*
Evans, *Confederate Military History*, Vol. 9.
Greenwood, *Life of Lewis Fields Linn.*
Hogan, *On the Missions in Missouri, 1857-68.*
Hollister and Norman, *Five Famous Missourians.*
Jesse and Allen, *Missouri Literature.*
King, *Stories of a Country Doctor.*
Leftwich, *Martyrdom in Missouri.*
MacNamara, *History of Missouri.* (For Primary Grade.)
Missouri Geological Survey, *Annual Reports.*
Missouri Historical Society (St. Louis), *Publications.*
Moore, *Civil War in Missouri.*
Musick, *Stories of Missouri.*
Owen, *Cave Regions of the Ozarks and the Black Hills.*
Owen, *Voodoo Tales* (Negro folklore.)
Parker, *Missouri as It Is in 1867.*
Rader, *School History of Missouri.*
Rice, *Rural Rhymes.*
Roosevelt, *Life of Thomas H. Benton.*
Snead, *The Fight for Missouri.*
Sneddy, *Missouri Verses.*
State Historical Society of Missouri (Columbia, Mo.), *Publications.*
Switzler, *Illustrated History of Missouri.*
Webb, *Battles and Biographies of Missouri.*
Williams, *The State of Missouri.*

REFERENCE TABLES

Statistics of the State of Missouri, by Counties. Census of 1900.

COUNTY	ORGANIZATION	AREA	POPULATION 1900	POPULATION 1890	FARM PROPERTY INC. LIVE STOCK	FARM PRODUCTS	MANUFACTURES	COUNTY SEAT	POPULATION 1900
Adair	1841	561	21,728	17,417	$ 9,368,966	$1,290,620	$ 452,286	Kirksville	5,966
Andrew	1841	420	17,332	16,000	15,024,567	2,176,975	264,041	Savannah	1,886
Atchison	1845	532	16,591	15,533	20,858,169	3,047,080	153,190	Rockport	1,080
Audrain	1836	680	21,160	22,074	14,096,554	1,818,251	562,122	Mexico	5,099
Barry	1835	790	25,532	22,043	5,988,874	1,287,112	451,872	Cassville	702
Barton	1855	590	18,253	18,504	10,014,226	1,370,058	200,079	Lamar	2,737
Bates	1841	874	30,141	32,223	26,714,350	2,520,070	566,623	Butler	3,158
Benton	1835	820	16 556	14 073	6,369,051	1,045,950	133,215	Warsaw	743
Bollinger	1851	610	14,650	13,121	3,066,799	753,025	180,616	Marble Hill	295
Boone	1820	680	28,642	26,043	12,846,015	2,060,652	559,290	Columbia	5,651
Buchanan	1839	417	121,838	70,100	15,307,086	2,006,522	42,467,681	St. Joseph	102,979
Butler	1849	702	16,709	10,164	1,786,241	471,128	1,036,307	Poplar Bluff	4,321
Caldwell	1836	426	16,656	15 152	12,581,766	1,803,398	410,516	Kingston	655
Callaway	1820	830	25,984	25,131	11,554,200	2,117,039	303,532	Fulton	4,883
Camden	1841	702	13,113	10,040	2 600,132	619,447	113,847	Linn Creek	349
Cape Girardeau	1812	570	24,315	22,060	9,171,481	1,400,527	1,414,121	Jackson	1,658
Carroll	1833	686	26,455	25,742	17,103,925	2,519,153	474,172	Carrollton	3,854
Carter	1859	506	6,706	4,650	655,506	198,508	1,270,276	Van Buren	.....
Cass	1835	712	23,636	23,301	26,276,332	2,488,520	287,560	Harrisonville	1,844
Cedar	1845	491	16,923	15,620	5,802,540	1,011,639	215,040	Stockton	555
Chariton	1820	740	26,826	26,254	16,245,537	2,257,662	412,481	Keytesville	1,127
Christian	1860	551	16,939	14,017	4,742,767	904,448	190,757	Ozark	830
Clark	1818	504	15,383	15,126	10,579,714	1,405,111	262,482	Kahoka	1,818
Clay	1822	407	18,903	19,856	12,472,083	1,788,656	400,880	Liberty	2,407
Clinton	1833	417	17,363	17,138	12,848,820	2,009,700	269,646	Plattsburg	1,878
Cole	1820	390	20,578	17,281	5,374,853	962,301	3,514,143	Jefferson City	9,664
Cooper	1818	562	22,532	22,707	13,501,315	2,054,969	676,260	Boonville	4,377
Crawford	1829	747	12,959	11,961	3,830,891	600,611	127,804	Steelville	686
Dade	1841	493	18,125	17,526	6,884,541	1,218,612	303,112	Greenfield	1,406
Dallas	1844	530	13,903	12,647	3,138,788	618,175	135,614	Buffalo	757
Daviess	1836	531	21,325	20,456	14,856,635	2,126,073	280,069	Gallatin	1,780
Dekalb	1845	420	14,418	14,539	12,339,142	1,750,893	124,246	Maysville	925
Dent	1851	768	12,986	12,149	2,619,501	616,232	423,377	Salem	1,481
Douglas	1857	809	16,802	14,111	2,694,100	587,468	125,759	Ava	.....
Dunklin	1845	531	21,706	15,085	3,604,564	1,593,546	812,358	Kennett	1,509
Franklin	1818	880	30,581	28,056	12,815,983	2,245,167	1,089,401	Union	744
Gasconade	1820	518	12,208	11,706	5,017,012	848,630	288,820	Hermann	1,575
Gentry	1841	492	20,554	19,018	12,615,716	1,987,074	353,733	Albany	2,025
Greene	1833	668	52,713	48,016	17,971,312	2,124,590	5,020,119	Springfield	23,267
Grundy	1843	432	17,832	17,876	10 189,230	1,493,275	524,112	Trenton	5,306
Harrison	1845	730	24,308	21,033	16,412,733	2,267,862	338,090	Bethany	2,093
Henry	1834	740	28,054	28,235	13,516,508	2,006,257	613,556	Clinton	5,061
Hickory	1845	408	9,985	9,453	3,224,739	545,875	86,570	Hermitage	.....
Holt	1841	460	17,083	15,469	13,943,662	1,955,506	359,421	Oregon	1,032
Howard	1816	450	18,337	17,371	10,183,366	1,658,606	447,469	Fayette	2,717
Howell	1857	907	21,834	18,618	5,662,308	904,782	430,251	West Plains	2,902
Iron	1857	555	8,716	9,119	1,343,326	302,724	402,911	Ironton	797
Jackson	1826	607	195,193	160,510	28,607,548	3,532 744	37,827,405	Independence	6,074
Jasper	1841	632	84,018	50,500	12,043,248	1,968,272	5,401,013	Carthage	9,416
Jefferson	1818	687	25,712	22,484	8,012,181	1,434,670	2,866,996	Hillsboro	254
Johnson	1834	835	27,843	28,132	15,372 688	2,294,902	500,780	Warrensburg	4,724
Knox	1845	504	13,479	13,591	10,363,220	1,440,634	133,657	Edina	1,605
Laclede	1849	729	16,523	14,701	2,705,554	812,225	165,182	Lebanon	2,125
Lafayette	1820	604	31,679	30,184	19,620,452	2,604,706	903,330	Lexington	4,100
Lawrence	1845	612	31,662	26,228	10,206,081	1,699,616	962,106	Mount Vernon	1,206
Lewis	1833	500	16,724	15,035	9,060,054	1,248,004	292,738	Monticello	287
Lincoln	1818	613	18,352	18,346	9,140,621	1,605,242	306,489	Troy	1,153
Linn	1837	620	25,503	24,121	14,003,253	1,930,038	720,562	Linneus	878
Livingston	1837	532	22,302	20,668	13,450,178	1,708,486	720,665	Chillicothe	6,905
McDonald	1849	523	13,574	11,283	2,920,105	720,173	280,730	Pineville	.....
Macon	1837	828	33,018	30,575	13,904,237	1,944,026	522,132	Macon	4,068
Madison	1818	495	9,975	9,268	1,984,518	400 165	469,671	Fredericktown	1,577
Maries	1855	530	9,616	8,600	2,468,476	515,047	65,242	Vienna	.....
Marion	1826	432	26,331	26 233	9,286,831	1,462,121	3,178,255	Palmyra	2,323
Mercer	1845	451	14,706	14,581	8,095,308	1,627,109	141,428	Princeton	1,575
Miller	1837	597	15,187	14,162	3,633,452	710,086	148,701	Tuscumbia	225
Mississippi	1845	417	11,837	10,134	6,373,797	721,868	482,409	Charleston	1,803
Moniteau	1845	410	15,031	15,630	7,671,013	1,219,889	336,827	California	2 181
Monroe	1831	666	19,716	20,709	13,306,218	2,050,964	188,070	Paris	1,307
Montgomery	1818	514	10,571	10,850	7,062,946	1,180,344	242,099	Danville	174
Morgan	1833	612	12,175	12,311	5,264,420	927,741	65,999	Versailles	1,240
New Madrid	1812	654	11,280	9,317	3,514,129	692,659	561,608	New Madrid	1,489
Newton	1838	629	27,001	22,108	7 306,427	1,320,324	740,900	Neosho	2,725
Nodaway	1845	864	32,938	30,914	30,122,178	4,467,336	600,711	Maryville	4,577
Oregon	1845	787	13,906	10,467	2,461,781	575,208	227,911	Alton	468
Osage	1841	605	14,096	13,080	5,550,613	946,230	260,807	Linn	491
Ozark	1841	747	12,145	9,705	1,709,698	431,341	143,312	Gainesville	222
Pemiscot	1861	509	12,115	5,975	1,923,350	570,329	718,138	Caruthersville	2,315
Perry	1820	468	15,134	13,237	5,878,980	1,074,430	251,922	Perryville	1,275

COUNTY	ORGANIZATION	AREA	POPULATION 1900	POPULATION 1890	FARM PROPERTY INC. LIVE STOCK	FARM PRODUCTS	MANUFACTURES	COUNTY SEAT	POPULATION 1900
Pettis	1833	685	32,438	31 151	14,872,232	2,237,840	1,699,163	Sedalia	15,231
Phelps	1857	677	14,194	12,636	3,210,996	627,215	227,750	Rolla	1,600
Pike	1818	620	25,744	26,321	12,312,567	1,945,630	2,359,437	Bowling Green	1,902
Platte	1838	410	16,103	16,248	12,768,640	1,845,315	346,948	Platte City	744
Polk	1835	633	23,255	20,339	8,500,060	1,266,691	466,292	Bolivar	1,869
Pulaski	1818	532	10,304	9,387	2,324,707	505,131	113,365	Waynesville	.....
Putnam	1845	518	16,688	15,365	9,507,376	1,257,031	183,153	Unionville	2,050
Ralls	1820	480	12,287	12,294	8,830,142	1,347,589	117,465	New London	881
Randolph	1829	480	24,442	24,893	9,588 530	1,222,130	1,098,309	Huntsville	1,805
Ray	1820	561	24,805	24,215	15,030,801	2,375,463	244,396	Richmond	3,478
Reynolds	1845	830	8,161	6,803	1,446,860	388,645	130,682	Centerville	.....
Ripley	1853	623	13,186	8,512	1,404,058	404,126	382,381	Doniphan	1,508
St. Charles	1812	456	24,474	22 977	11,854,008	1,800,226	3,375,065	St. Charles	7,982
St. Clair	1841	705	17,007	16 747	7,025,401	1,206,036	215,428	Osceola	1,037
Ste. Genevieve	1812	493	10,350	9,883	3,473,160	682,213	438,209	Ste. Genevieve	1,707
St. François	1821	460	24,051	17,347	4,321,140	691,825	1,264,013	Farmington	1,778
St. Louis	1812	483	50,040	36,307	32,007,828	3 173,535	1,441,463	Clayton	.....
St. Louis City	1876	61	575,238	451,770	8,227,791	1,622,169	233,620,733	.....	.....
Saline	1820	820	33,703	33,762	21,841,277	3,023 368	800,921	Marshall	5,086
Schuyler	1845	302	10,840	11,249	6,489,705	913,861	164,887	Lancaster	980
Scotland	1841	453	13,232	12,674	10,118,150	1,293,079	177,730	Memphis	2,195
Scott	1821	416	13,092	11,228	5,332,814	942,152	463,465	Benton	234
Shannon	1841	903	11,247	8,808	1,551,635	357,140	880,382	Eminence	.....
Shelby	1835	500	16,167	15,642	10,087,016	1,533,430	202,881	Shelbyville	777
Stoddard	1835	833	24,669	17,327	4,371,513	1,140,155	866,237	Bloomfield	1 475
Stone	1851	500	0,892	7,000	2,367,115	584,760	83,258	Galena	.....
Sullivan	1845	648	20,282	10,000	13,031,671	1,777,578	157,245	Milan	1,757
Taney	1847	648	10,127	7,073	2,040,465	458,650	103,587	Forsyth	204
Texas	1835	1,157	22,102	10,406	4,200 588	851,414	282,267	Houston	514
Vernon	1851	830	31,619	31,505	13 772,724	2,056,509	1,210,073	Nevada	7,461
Warren	1833	410	9,019	9,913	5,295,428	831,036	118,880	Warrenton	770
Washington	1813	744	14,263	13,153	3,481,742	677,756	222,796	Potosi	638
Wayne	1818	770	15,309	11,027	2,392,853	633,100	1,098,302	Greenville	1,051
Webster	1855	570	16,640	15,177	4,308,603	823,329	211,004	Marshfield	964
Worth	1861	264	0,832	8,738	6,401,437	1,069,430	132,006	Grant City	1,406
Wright	1841	673	17,519	14,484	3,306,600	605,326	201,191	Hartville	445

The Population of Missouri at Each Federal Census.

	RELATIVE RANK	PERCENTAGE OF INCREASE	INCREASE IN TEN YEARS	TOTAL POPULATION	DENSITY PER SQ. MILE
1810	23	....	.....	20,845	0.3
1820	23	219.4	45,741	66,586	1.0
1830	21	110.9	73,869	140,455	2.1
1840	16	173.2	243,247	383,702	5.6
1850	13	77.8	298,342	682,044	0.9
1860	8	73.3	490,968	1,182,012	17.2
1870	5	45.6	539,283	1,721,295	25.0
1880	5	26.0	447,085	2,168,380	31.5
1890	5	23.8	510,804	2,679,184	39.0
1900	5	16.0	427,481	3,106,665	45.2

State or County of Birth of the Population of Missouri

STATE	NUMBER	COUNTRY	NUMBER
Illinois	179,342	Germany	109,282
Kentucky	88,241	Ireland	31,832
Ohio	80,966	England	15,666
Indiana	70,519	Canada and Newfoundland	8,616
Tennessee	64,972	Switzerland	6,819
Kansas	56,837	Russia	6,672
Iowa	52,575	Sweden	5,092
Virginia	35,376	Austria	4,458
Pennsylvania	34,338	Italy	4,345
New York	30,268	Scotland	3,878
Arkansas	26 025	Bohemia	3,453
Nebraska	13,004	France	3,288
Wisconsin	11,012	Russian Poland	1,668
North Carolina	10,105	Wales	1,613
Michigan	9,496	Denmark	1,510
Texas	9,109	German Poland	1,476
Mississippi	7,128	Hungary	902
West Virginia	6,153	Belgium	864
Alabama	5,890	Netherlands	812
Maryland	5,869	Norway	530
Georgia	4,967	China	442
Louisiana	4,726	Austrian Poland	364
Massachusetts	4,638	Mexico	162
Minnesota	3,692	Australia	144
New Jersey	3,542	South America	123
Colorado	3,136	Roumania	115
Indian Territory	2,802	West Indies	101
California	2,282	Central America	99
Vermont	2,209	Turkey	88
Maine	1,986	Greece	66
Other states	23,830	Other regions	1,299

Population of the Leading Cities and Towns of Missouri at Each Federal Census from 1850 to 1900.

	1900	1890	1880	1870	1860	1850
St. Louis	575,238	451,770	350,518	310,864	160,773	77,860
Kansas City	163,752	132,716	55,785	32,200	4,418	.....
St. Joseph	102,079	52,324	32,431	19,565	8,932	.....
Joplin	26,023	9,943	7,038	.....	.....	.....
Springfield	23,267	21,850	6,522	5,555	.....	415
Sedalia	15,231	14,068	9,561	4,560	.....	.....
Hannibal	12,780	12,857	11,074	10,125	6,505	2,020
Jefferson City	9,664	6,742	5,271	4,420	1,553	.....
Carthage	9,416	7,981	4,167	.....	.....	.....
Webb City	9,201	5,043	1,588	.....	.....	.....
Moberly	8,012	8,215	6,070	1,514	.....	.....
St. Charles	7,982	6,161	5,014	5,570	3,230	1,498
Nevada	7,401	7,262	1,913	.....	.....	.....
Independence	6,974	6,380	3,140	3,184	3,164	.....
Chillicothe	6,905	5,717	4,078	3,078	904	.....
Aurora	6,101	3,482	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kirksville	5,066	3,510	2,314	1,471	658	.....
Columbia	5,051	4,000	3,326	2,230	1,414	651
De Soto	5,611	3,960	1,980	.....	.....	.....
Brookfield	5,484	4,547	2,264	402	.....	.....
Trenton	5,396	5,039	3,312	920	617	.....
Louisiana	5,131	5,090	4,325	3,030	2,430	912
Mexico	5,090	4,789	3,835	2,002	900	.....
Marshall	5,086	4,297	2,701	.....	.....	.....
Clinton	5,061	4,737	2,868	640	.....	.....
Fulton	4,883	4,314	2,400	1,585	.....	.....
Cape Girardeau	4,815	4,207	3,889	3,585	2,663	.....
Warrensburg	4,724	4,706	4,040	2,945	982	241
Maryville	4,577	4,037	3,485	1,682	427	.....
Carterville	4,445	2,884	483	.....	.....	.....
Boonville	4,377	4,141	3,854	3,506	2,596	2,326
Poplar Bluff	4,321	2,187	791	.....	.....	.....
Lexington	4,190	4,537	3,966	4,373	4,122	2,698
Macon	4,068	3,371	3,046	3,678	837	.....
Rich Hill	4,053	4,008	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carrollton	3,854	3,878	2,313	1,832	738	.....
Richmond	3,478	2 805	1,424	1,218	615	.....
Butler	3,158	2,812	2,162	1,064	.....	.....
Monett	3,115	1,099	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington	3,015	2,725	2,421	.....	.....	.....
Cameron	2,979	2,917	2 109	1,428	.....	.....
West Plains	2,902	2,091	351	130	.....	.....
Higginsville	2,791	2,342	797	.....	.....	.....
Lamar	2,737	2,860	907	1,611	673	.....
Neosho	2,725	2,198	1,631	875	.....	215
Fayette	2,717	2,247	1,247	815	647	.....

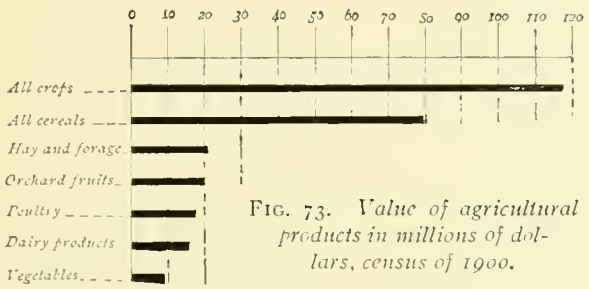


FIG. 73. *Value of agricultural products in millions of dollars, census of 1900.*

Value of Agricultural Products of Missouri, Relative Rank of State in Production, and Leading County. Census of 1900.

PRODUCT	RANK OF STATE	VALUE OF PRODUCT	LEADING COUNTY
Corn	3	$61,246,305	Nodaway.
Hay and forage	7	20,467,501	Sullivan.
Dairy products	11	15,042,360	St. Louis City.
Wheat	9	13,520,012	Franklin.
Poultry	2	9,525,252	Nodaway.
Eggs	6	8,315,371	Franklin.
Oats	14	4,609,185	Nodaway.
Orchard products	8	2,044,175	St. Louis.
Potatoes	10	2,750,605	St. Louis.
Berries	10	1,050,811	St. Louis.
Cotton	13	904,258	Dunklin.
Wool	18	822,871	Monroe.
Sorghum products	1	660,624	Johnson.
Flaxseed	6	519,029	Bates.
Sweet potatoes	14	424,470	St. Louis.
Clover and grass seed	7	423,395	Knox.
Honey and wax	3	348,604	Macon.
Vine products	8	314,807	St. Louis.
Tobacco	16	218,991	Chariton.
Broom corn	3	150,988	Henry.
Onions	13	155,877	St. Charles.
Rye	19	103,102	Clark.
Beans	8	73,850	Clark.
Peas	10	66,701	Howell.
Castor beans	2	31,177	Vernon.
Nuts	7	19,838	Henry.
Kafir corn	5	12,836	Bates.
Buckwheat	20	12,079	Clark.
Barley	33	11,232	Nodaway.
Peanuts	14	6,407	Oregon.
Maple syrup	13	5,271	Boone.
Maple sugar	13	1,288	Madison.

Live Stock Owned in Missouri, 1900.

	RANK OF STATE	VALUE	LEADING COUNTY
Cattle	6	$75,656,807	Nodaway.
Horses	6	42,094,814	Nodaway.
Mules	2	15,482,282	Boone.
Sheep	18	3,350,846	Monroe.
Swine	3	16,533,035	Nodaway.
Bees	5	508,217	Nodaway.
Chickens			Nodaway.
Turkeys			Mercer.
Geese	3	5,720,359	Callaway.
Ducks			Stoddard.

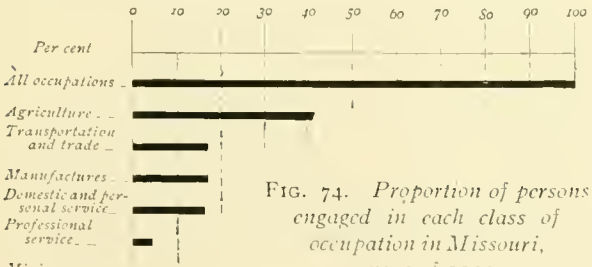


FIG. 74. *Proportion of persons engaged in each class of occupation in Missouri, census of 1900.*

The Manufacturing Cities of Missouri and Facts about their Industrial Plants. Census of 1900.

	NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS	NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS	AMOUNT OF WAGES PAID	VALUE OF PRODUCTS
St. Louis	6,732	82,072	$38,191,076	$233,620,733
Kansas City	1,797	15,381	7,783,652	36,527,392
St. Joseph	440	7,420	3,109,047	31,690,736
Springfield	245	2,127	1,017,345	4,126,871
Jefferson City	99	455	199,124	3,361,998
St. Charles	75	1,275	601,987	3,145,662
Hannibal	172	1,420	611,850	3,025,349
Joplin	123	951	519,080	2,961,795
Sedalia	131	1,098	463,787	1,599,326
Carthage	94	523	217,237	1,176,981
Nevada	81	403	199,232	1,046,616
Moberly	84	766	353,041	950,664
Louisiana	75	319	90,531	908,088
Independence	64	220	100,082	886,354
Cape Girardeau	94	282	105,009	612,256
Chillicothe	111	290	114,007	608,767
Boonville	97	203	89,420	473,455
Trenton	86	252	113,508	459,748
Webb City	42	164	79,294	425,763
Mexico	84	194	68,230	415,894
Clinton	62	172	69,099	372,194
Maryville	69	155	66,789	333,883
Brookfield	64	193	89,698	329,889
Carrollton	48	120	41,445	311,368
Rich Hill	48	115	42,659	255,132

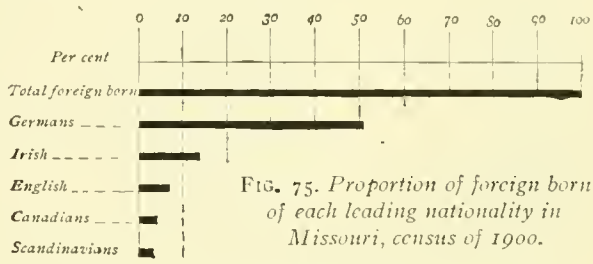


FIG. 75. *Proportion of foreign born of each leading nationality in Missouri, census of 1900.*

The State and Territorial Governors of Missouri from 1805 to 1906.

	TERM
TERRITORIAL	
Gen. James Wilkinson	1805–1806
Capt. Meriwether Lewis	1807–1809
Gen. Benjamin Howard	1809–1812
Frederick Bates (appointed)	1812–1813
William Clark	1813–1820
STATE	
Alexander McNair	1820–1824
Frederick Bates	1824–1825
Abraham J. Williams (President Senate)	1825–
John Miller	1825–1832
Daniel Dunkin	1832–1836
Lilburn W Boggs	1836–1840
Thomas Reynolds	1840–1844
M. M Marmaduke (Lieutenant-Governor)	1844–
John C. Edwards	1844–1848
Austin A King	1848–1852
Sterling Price	1852–1856
Trusten Polk	1856–1857
Hancock Jackson (Lieutenant-Governor)	1857–
Robert M Stewart	1857–1860
Claiborne F. Jackson	1860–1861
Hamilton R. Gamble (Provisional)	1861–1864
Willard P. Hall (Lieutenant-Governor)	1864–
Thomas C Fletcher	1864–1868
Joseph W McClurg	1868–1870
B. Gratz Brown	1870–1872
Silas Woodson	1872–1874
Charles H. Hardin	1874–1876
John S. Phelps	1876–1880
Thomas T Crittenden	1880–1884
John S. Marmaduke	1884–1887
Albert P. Moorehouse (Lieutenant-Governor)	1887–1888
David R Francis	1888–1892
Wm. J. Stone	1892–1896
Lon V Stephens	1896–1900
Alex M. Dockery	1900–1904
Joseph W Folk	1904–

THE INDEX

The figures inclosed in parentheses refer to illustrations, all other figures refer to pages; heavier type is used for the more important references.